Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,085—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd June.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.	HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	25th ,,
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

28th June. 12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
27th June, 25th July, and 23rd Aug.
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F. BRANCHI,
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Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8th, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 21st June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 25th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,951 tons, on the 22nd June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June, 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

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OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

FOR THE MONSOON.
DRYING BOTTLES
FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	Rs. 2- 8,	Rs. 3- 4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs. 9- 8
Credit	,, 2-12,	,, 3-10,	,, 5-0,	,, 6-0,	,, 10-12

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Rain Gauge made expressly for the Company with Burnished Copper Funnel, Receiver, and Glass Measure graduated to 100th of an inch	each.	9 0	10 0
Symon's Rain Gauge, Copper, 5in. Funnels, with ¼in. Measure		17 0	19 0
Spare Copper, 5in. Funnels	each.	6 0	6 12
Spare Glass for Symon's Gauge	each.	3 0	3 6
Spare Glass, ¼ in. Rain graduated to 50th of an inch	each.	2 4	2 8
Spare Glass, 1in. Rain graduated to 100ths of an inch	each.	3 0	3 6

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Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hairs to its Natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

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PHILLIPS' PETROLEUM HAIR WASH

is unequalled as a Hair Dresser, Preserver, and Producer; it causes the Hair to grow on bald spots by nourishing and vitalizing the capillaries. Its perfume is exquisite in fragrance, the Petroleum being first refined and its odour overcome.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

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"TASTE, FIT & FINISH."

THE CHOICE OF MATERIALS PRODUCED THIS SEASON:—

A SPECIAL SELECTION FOR THE RAINS.

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OUR "SPECIALITE."—RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

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Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

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Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

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LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
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FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIALS,
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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 ,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 ,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been able to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already Efficient Staff will enable them keeping one of their Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte. Estimates furnished free.

Tuning in and near the Fort	Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c.	,, 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

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PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
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RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

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CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

BANKS.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office……3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers… { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD.
THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3	per Cent. per Annum for	3	Months.
3½	,, ,, ,,	4	,,
4	,, ,, ,,	6	,,
4½	,, ,, ,,	8 or 9	Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "BRANKSOME HALL,"

Arrived 19th June, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARKE will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle: Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Art Society will be held at the School of Arts on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, at 6 P.M.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Hony. Secretary.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 25th instant.

By Order,
E. BOLLAIN,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE OFFICE of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld., in Liquidation, has been REMOVED to SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET.

THE OLDEST AND ONLY HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

WATCHES,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
GOLD AND SILVER,
By JOHN JONES, of 338, Strand.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED, 1847.)

NOTICE is hereby given that DOSSA KIRPAL, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, 18, Esplanade Road, next door to the National Bank of India, in Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, null and void, and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, together with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Shamjee Hassajee Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said hereditaments are now and have for some time previously been in the occupation of the said Dossa Kirpal and his tenants and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 63 and 67, and bear Collector of Land Revenue old No. 759, new No. 6488, old Survey No. 465, and new Survey No. 2759, and contain by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Thaker Ruttonsey Poonja, on or towards the south by the house of Purshotam Ramjee, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the West by Shamjee Hassajee Street.—Dated this 19th Day of June, 1893.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

SUBJECT.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMA TEAK FOR THE WORKS IN THE BARODA CITY DIVISION.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of BURMA TEAK required for one year for works carried on under the Baroda City Executive Engineer, and will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. of the 30th instant, when they will be opened.

Each Tender is to be accompanied with Rs. 1,000 earnest money (either in cash or notes) without which it will not be accepted.

Specification and conditions of contract can be seen in the office of the Undersigned or can be forwarded on application.

Tenders to be endorsed "(Tenders for the supply of Teak Timber for the Baroda City Division.)

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

If after the acceptance of a Tender the Tenderer refuses to sign the agreement when called upon, his deposit will be forfeited.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.
Huzur P. W. Department, Baroda, 16th June, 1893.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st July, 1893, the TRAIN SERVICE on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, including JETALSAR-RAJKOT SECTION, will be as follows:—

UP.		Mail.	Mixed.
Bhavnagar	Dep.	9-11	20-50
Dhola Junction	Arr.	10-39	23-11
Do.	Dep.	10-51	23-41
Wudwan Junction	Arr.	14-16	5-14
DOWN.		**Mail**	**Mixed.**
Wudwan Junction	Dep.	13-50	24-0
Dhola Junction	Arr.	17-12	5-17
Do.	Dep.	17-22	5-47
Bhavnagar	Arr.	18-50	8-25

Dhola Jc.	Dp.	5-50	Porbandar	Dp.	5-30
Jatalsar Jc.	Ar.	11-26	Jetalsar Jc.	Ar.	10-40
Do.	Dp.	11-48	Do.	Dp.	11-30
Porbandar	Ar.	17-4	Dhola Jc.	Ar.	16-48
Jetalsar Jc.	Dp.	11-55	Veraval	Dp.	6-0
Veraval	Ar.	16-31	Jetalsar Jc.	Arr.	10-35
Rajkot	Dp.	7-30	Jetalsar Jc.	Dp.	11-50
Jetalsar Jc.	Ar.	10-43	Rajkot	Ar.	15-0

C. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, 17th June, 1893.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S

ARTISTS
COLOURS AND MATERIALS.

Oil Tubes from As. 4; Water-colour Tubes, Cakes, Pans from As. 5. Sables, Mediums at low Prices.

New Revised Price List is in Preparation.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mooljee Caramsi.

15 bales each 250 Bags, A Twills, 44 by 26½,—2½ lbs. Budge Budge.

On account and risk of Premjee Naron.

13 bales each 250 Bags A Twills, 44 by 26½—2½ lbs. Budge Budge.

On account and risk of Mohunjee Naron.

13 bales each 250 Bags, A Twills, 44 by 26½—2½ lbs. Budge Budge.

On account and risk of Cursondass Caramsi.

20 bales each 300 Light C Bags, 38 by 28, any Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 20, 1893.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,
PRICE............ Rs 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY AND Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
MOET AND CHANDON
FRESH CONSIGNMENT TO HAND.
CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints,
of this Celebrated Brand.

Per doz. quarts	Rs. 58
Per doz. pints	Rs. 31

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Bank Street,
OR
DENISON & Co.,
(Suppliers by the Bottle)
Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL.

TRENT COLLEGE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

SPECIAL PREPARATION for Army, University, and other Public Competetive Examinations.

Experienced Tutors. Boys coached separately.

Trent College is 2 miles from Trent Junction on the Main Line, Midland Railway.

POSTAL ADDRESS:—TRENT COLLEGE, Notts.

Inclusive Fees £61 First Term. £58 Succeeding Years.

Trustees of Scholarship Fund:—

Rt. Hon. Lord KINNAIRD,
Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, Bt., M.P.
Revd. F. E. WIGRAM, M. A.
SYDNEY GEDGE, Esq., M.A.
Head Master:—Revd. WILFRID H. ISAACS, M.A.

References are invited to the Trustees and to Parents of Past and Present Pupils. A List of these and an Illustrated Prospectus may be obtained from the Secretary, 1, Poets, Corner, Westminster, and at the Office of this Paper.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b, c, d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to...£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£833,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured gave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ... { £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years ... £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday		Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	„	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	„	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	„	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	„	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	„	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving clapsed Policies and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£150,000.

Funds in Government Securities.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
Surrender Value Liberal,
Immediate Settlement of Claim.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Age next Birthday.	For Rs. 1,000 payable at Death. With Profits. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums Limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.
20	2 7 1	3 0 9	3 6 4	4 0 4
25	2 9 6	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
30	2 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
35	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 0
40	3 5 9	3 13 5	4 3 10	4 15 6
45	3 11 10	4 2 3	4 8 8	5 4 9
50	4 4 10		5 0 1	5 12 7

Intermediate Ages and Larger Amounts at Proportionate Rates.

The old SUN LIFE OFFICE, OF LONDON, guarantees a Bonus of Rs. 2 per cent. or Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on every participating Policy as described in the Prospectus.

So long as a Surrender Value remains in the Company's hands A POLICY CANNOT LAPSE.

The Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are borne by the Company.

Natives of India are Insured at the same Rates as Europeans.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by GEO. LUCAS KEMP, or ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD.

Manager, CALCUTTA. *Chief Agents,* BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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BOMBAY.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Huzara (s), from Rangoon ; Mairung (s), Calcutta ; Amphitrite (s), Trieste ; and Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool.

Polo.—There will be no game to-day.

Hockey.—There will be no game to-day, on account of the uncertainty of the weather.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Glenlaig and Ponani entered and the s. s. Kendal left the dock on Sunday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Lansdowne Tower and Aldworth entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Branksome Hall yesterday ; and the s. s. Caldy left it yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Gisela, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

Lost Currency Notes.—Nanchund Punjeeram, residing at Sootar Chawl, reports to the police, that he dropped six currency notes for Rs. 50 each and two notes for Rs. 10 each, somewhere between his residence and Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

Street Accident.—On the afternoon of Saturday last, a victoria was being driven along Shaik Memon Street, when the horse took fright at an umbrella being suddenly opened in front of it, and dashed against a Municipal lamp-post and knocked it down. The driver was thrown off his seat, but escaped unhurt. The horse was badly injured at the knees.

Dishonest Cooly.—Virjee Bhowanee, residing in the Fort, reports to the police that he entrusted some new copper and brass pots, which he had purchased at Mombadavi, for Rs. 10, to a cooly to carry them as far as the Victoria Terminus, where he (the owner) according to a previous arrangement was to meet the cooly, and then to accompany him to his (the owner's) house ; but the owner on reaching the spot could not find the cooly.

The Jain Association.—In the meeting of the Jain Association of India, held at Pydowni last night, under the presidency of Seth Navalchand Udeychand, Mr. Tulakchand Manekchand, J.P., accepted the post of honorary secretary to place the Association on a sound footing. He has, with his exertions, collected about Rs. 20,000 towards the Jain Panchayat Fund, and it is hoped with his energy and influence, he will be able to make the Association a first-class institution. He has subscribed Rs. 5,000 towards the Jain Union Free Reading Room and Library.

Fatal Street Accident.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of an old Hindoo woman, named Cassee, aged about seventy-five years, residing with a friend, at Byculla. At about 5 p.m., on the 25th of April last, the deceased was passing along the Byculla Road, when she was knocked down by a buffalo, causing injuries to her right arm and hip. She was immediately removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where after being treated she was sent home. On the 19th inst. the deceased was taken again to the hospital, and detained there for treatment, but she never rallied, and died yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock. The jury returned the verdict of accidental death.

Charged with Gambling.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspecter Briscoe charged Nusserwanji Adarji and eleven others, all Parsees, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being found gambling with dice and money in a common gaming house, at Falkland Road. On Saturday evening, Inspector Briscoe, with a warrant from the Commissioner of Police, went to a house, at Grant Road, and arrested all the accused in the act of gaming with dice and money. The first accused, in his defence, said that the house belonged to a Borah, and it was rented by a Parsee, named Rustomji. He further urged that he and his friends formed a club in the said house for the purpose of singing and playing cards. On the evening in question when the police came and arrested them, they were playing cards only for amusement and not for any illegal purpose. He denied that the house was a common gaming house. All the other accused urged that they were playing cards for fun and small stakes. The Magistrate said that in the warrant the house was mentioned to be at Falkland Road, whereas the accused were arrested in a house, at Grant Road. His Worship held that the house in which the accused were arrested was not proved to be a common gaming house, and therefore, he discharged all the accused.

Death of Mr. Vaidia Bawabhai.—A correspondent writes :—Gujerat and Kattyawar have suffered by the death of the eminent Vaidia Bawabhai of Jamnagar, which took place on the 11th instant, at Bhuj, where he had been called for medical advice by his Highness the Rao Saheb. Born of poor parents the deceased gentleman had achieved an eminent position by his knowledge of native medicine. He had often been called to Rajputana, Baroda, and Bhavnagar for medical advice, and by his good disposition endeared himself to all who came in contact with him. A large meeting, representing all classes of people, was held in the local high school, on Monday, the 12th instant, under the presidency of the Dewan Saheb Mr. Maganlal Rapubhai. Shastri Hathibhai gave a short account of the life of the late Bawabhai, showing how he rose in the esteem of all people, and proposed that a letter of condolence, which was read before the meeting, should be sent to the eldest son of the deceased gentlemen expressing deep regret and sympathy felt by the public of Jamnagar for the family in their present bereavement. Some Sanskrit verses, in memoriam, composed by the Shastri, were also read. The proposition being duly seconded, it was resolved to send the letter as proposed. Mr. Durlabhdas Shamji then proposed that a fund, called the Bawabhai Memorial Fund, should be raised, and utilized in such a way as would perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman. The proposition was unanimously accepted.

Robbing a Mendicant.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield placed Mahomed Shevram, *alias* Keshev Purushram, of a bad repute, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing a small cotton bag, containing Rs. 21-8-0, the property of Gangadas Golalidas, a mendicant, residing in a *dhurumsala*, at Falkland Road. The complainant arrived in Bombay about a month ago from Dwarka, and was residing in a *dhurumsala* built by the late Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, at Falkland Road. For some time past, complaints have been made to the police that mendicants of the *dhurumsala* are drugged and robbed in the locality. Consequently special policemen were posted in the different parts of the road to keep a good look-out on notorious characters and suspected parties. It appears that on the 11th instant. at about noon, the complainant left his bag on a water-pipe and went to bathe. On his return he found his bag, together with its contents, missing. The information of the theft was immediately given to the police, and in the afternoon of the same day the accused was arrested at Bhooleshwar, on suspicion, by a policeman, and on searching his person the stolen bag, and a *laddoo* (sweetmeat) were found. The *laddoo* found on the person of the accused was evidently kept by him for drugging mendicants. The bag, on being shown, was at once identified by the complainant to be his own property. The accused, in his defence, urged that he had bought the bag from the bazaar, and the money belonged to him. The accused was an old offender, being sent to jail twice before for theft and burglary. The case stands adjourned.

This is Mr. Labouchere's latest complaint, which appears in the *Times* :—" My 'unknown friend' is now sending out invitations from me to meet the Maharaja of Kapurthala and the Maharaja of Bhownagar on June 8 at the Portman Rooms. As I have not the honour of knowing either of these Oriental potentates, and as they do not contemplate honouring me by their presence at the Portman Rooms on June, 8, I shall be much obliged to you if you will be good enough to allow me to say so in your columns, for yesterday and to-day (May 26) I have received numerous letters accepting 'my' invitation." According to the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Telegraph*, on Saturday the two Redmonds, the leader of the Parnellite Party and his brother, Mr. Willie, received a polite note signed "Mabel Lahounchere," inviting them to dine with her uncle, at Pope's Villa, on Sunday. The letter added that her uncle particularly wished her to say that beds were provided for them to stay till Monday. The cream of this particular joke is that Mr. Labouchere has no niece, Mabel or otherwise, and that Sir Thomas Lea, most stalwart of Unionists, was invited to meet the two Parnellite M.P.'s.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successfull treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London S.E.

THE CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Pundit Shunkernath Vishwambarnath stands charged with cheating Haribux Ramnath, in respect of Rs. 10,000, came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Bhaishanker, of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, represented the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Before the beginning of the case Mr. Davur applied to his Worship for a postponement. In support of his application Mr. Davur produced a medical certificate purported to have been signed by Dr. Sydney Smith, stating that he (Dr. Smith) had examined Pundit Shunkernath, who was suffering from fever and vertigo and unable to leave his bed. Mr. Davur said that no one was more sorry than himself for having been forced to make the application, because in order to enable him to attend this case, he had given up other engagements. He asked his Worship to remand the case for a fortnight.

Mr. Bhaishunker, in opposing the application, said he very much doubted that the Pundit was ill.

Mr. Cooper : But here we have a medical certificate signed by Dr. Sydney Smith.

Mr. Bhaishunker : I do not for a moment doubt the certificate of Dr. Smith. What I say is that I very much doubt whether the Pundit was the man whom Dr. Smith examined. Somebody else might have been represented to Dr. Smith as the Pundit, who ought to have been present in the court to-day, because he had surrendered to the Court in obedience to a proclamation. He was bailed out to appear before your Worship to-day, but he has failed to do so ; nor has he sent to the court those men, who stood sureties for him. The fact is, I am given to understand, that another warrant is issued against the Pundit for swindling another man of Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Davur : At that rate the Pundit ought to be a rich man. You ought to prove what you allege.

Mr. Bhaishunker said that he doubted the identity of the Pundit, who wanted time to tamper with two of their important witnesses. Mr. Bhaishunker asked his Worship to examine the witnesses in the presence of and at the place of the accused.

Mr. Davur asked the Magistrate to treat the case on the same level as his Worship treated other cases that came before the Court. The case was not of much importance, and he did not understand why the ordinary course should be departed from in the present case. To convince the Magistrate that the Pundit was really ill Mr. Davur called Motilal Narayandas, in whose presence Dr. Smith had examined the Pundit. Motilal deposed that he stopped with his uncle at Dadur. He followed no occupation. The accused was also a tenant in the house in which his uncle lived. He took a note to Dr. Sydney Smith at the request of the accused, and subsequently Dr. Smith called at his house, and saw the accused on Friday last.

Mr. Bhaishunker : Do you know English ?

Witness (in English) : I don't know English. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bhaishunker : You reply to my question in English, and you still have the audacity to tell the Court that you do not know English.

Witness : What I say is perfectly true. I know only two or three very common English words. That's all.

Mr. Bhaishunker : What is the accused suffering from ?—I do not know. I am not a physician. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bhaishunker : Do you know what the accused is charged with ?—No ; I do not know. I have heard some strange rumours, but I cannot give any credit to them.

The Magistrate observed that he had no reason to doubt the evidence of the witness, and he was ready to postpone the case to any day, which would suit both the parties.

Mr. Bhaishunker said that he should be allowed to send his doctor to ascertain whether the Pundit was ill. He had not the slightest hesitation in accepting Dr. Smith's certificate, but his apprehension was that Dr. Smith had seen another ill man instead of the Pundit.

Mr. Davur : I object to this course being adopted. To-day they want to send their doctor to see the accused, and to-morrow they would want him to drink the medicine prescribed by their doctor. (Laughter.) He had no objection if Mr. Brewin went and saw the Pundit.

The Magistrate postponed the case until Monday next and asked Mr. Brewin to see Dr. Smith and if Dr. Smith thought that the accused could not attend the court on Monday the Magistrate was ready to grant further adjournment.

A POEM IN PRAISE OF SIRDAR MIR ABDULALLY KHAN BAHADUR.

Mr. Sorabji Cooverji Tasker, the Persian poet, has composed a poem in praise of Sirdar Mir Abdulally Khan Bahadur, head of the detective branch, Bombay Police. The poem will shortly be presented as an address to the Sirdar by a committee. It recites the career of the Sirdar Bahadur, and fully describes all the meritorious services rendered by the detective superintendent. The first twelve stanzas of the poem, as is usual with Persian poems, describe "The glory, power of creation, munificence, and mysterious powers of the Almighty." The poet then begins "to chant the praise and history " of the Sirdar, whom he calls " a personage of noble descent and high family." " The family of the Sirdar," the poet continues, " is justly proud of its direct descent from one of the twelve Imaums, conspicuous characters in the Mahomedan history and religion." The family settled down in India from Arabia, their father-land. The jaghir, which the Sirdar now possesses, was given to the family by the late Moghul Sirkar, and has been allowed by the kind British Government to remain into their hands in order to preserve the memory of the greatness of the ancestors and in appreciation of their undaunted bravery. Being endowed with deep penetration, perseverance, and assiduity the Sirdar thought of acquiring a good education in Bombay, and acquired the knowledge of English in the Elphinstone Institution, from whence he passed his Matriculation Examination in 1863. In 1865 he joined the Bombay Police Force as a Jamadar. Mr. Tasker then describes the tact with which the Sirdar arrested the notorious robber and dacoit, Leakatali, and which earned for him the title of Khan Bahadur and his present office. The poem also tells how the detective officer arrested the despotic Maharaja Malharrao of Baroda at great personal risk. For his triumphant career in this case the Government awarded him a gold bangle and Rs. 4,000 in cash. The Government also ruled that in due appreciation of the Sirdar's Baroda services an annuity of Rs. 400 for life should be given from the Imperial Treasury. In conclusion, the poet says that there may be found very few officers possessing such extraordinary talents, high family connections, and possessing the good faith and grace of the Government, who rewarded him with the title of Sirdar in 1891 for rendering eminent services in a thickly-populated place like Bombay.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ninth annual general meeting of the Maharani Ice Company was held on Saturday, at the registered office of the company, No. 5, Armenian Lane. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram occupied the chair. The following report of the directors was adopted :—" In submitting the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1893, your directors regret that they cannot show an improvement on the previous year. This is chiefly owing to a series of misfortunes through which the factory has passed during the last year. Owing to financial difficulties and damages to the machinery, the company was obliged to stop working the factory on the 15th June, 1892, when the trustees of the debenture-holders took possession of the property and advertised it for sale on the 17th August, 1892. But after some deliberation they thought it best to afford the shareholders another opportunity of redeeming their property or putting the same on a more satisfactory basis. It was then resolved to raise a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose of carrying on the business of the company afresh, and to pay off the old debentures, debts, and other liabilities of the company, by the issue of new debentures payable on the 30th day of June, 1898, or earlier, at the option of the company, and bearing interest at 9 per cent. per annum half-yearly, charged upon all the company's property, both present and future, and secured by the usual trust-deed. Messrs. Sadanand Balcrishna and Co., the former secretaries and agents, resigned office on the 14th November, 1892, when the board appointed Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co. in their stead. The new secretaries and agents, so soon as they took charge of their office, overhauled the engines and machinery, made repairs, and brought about certain innovations, and they have the pleasure to say that the factory is now in good working order, and ice is being manufactured and sold as formerly. Your directors are glad to say that almost all the debts of the company are either paid off in full or converted into new debentures, and that they have every hope, from the present state of working of the factory, to be able to present to you a much more satisfactory result next year. The machinery and buildings, as hitherto, have been insured for the sum of Rs. 2,57,000."

Mr. J. Morris and Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy were re-elected directors of the company. The appointment of Mr. C. J. Kidd in place of Mr. Chubildas was confirmed and Messrs. Lidbetter and Company were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 100.

The customary compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO MAHARAJAS AS TO A "GADI."

GOSWAMI SHRI GIRDHARJEE MAHARAJ SHRI GOVINDRAIJEE MAHARAJ TIKAYAT VS. MADHOWDAS PREMJEE AND GOSWAMI SHRI GOVERDHANLALJEE GIRDHARJEE MAHARAJ.

(Concluded from yesterday's " Bombay Gazette.")

An affidavit had been made by Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Moorarjee and others in Suit 218 of 1878, and on its being shown to him, he said that the statemen made in such affidavit were correct. The affidavit was put in evidence at the hearing and marked as Ex. F. In para. 3 of that affidavit is the following passage :—" And we say that notwithstanding the forcible removal of the said defendant from Nathawara, which most of the Vaishnavs, as we are informed and veribly believe, consider to be most unjust, arbitrary, and unwarranted, they as well as almost all the followers of Shri Vullubha Acharya, including the Gosains at Bombay, still pay the defendant the same respect and hold him in the same veneration as before his said removal, and as we believe still consider and treat him as the Acharya or high-priest and entitled to their respect as the representative of Shri Vullubha Acharya. In the present case, it was argued on behalf of the 2nd defendant that the plaintiff was only a trustee and that, owing to the action of the Oodeypoor State, he could no longer carry on the duties of a trustee. The same point was urged in the Poona case, but the High Court disposed of such contention by saying that if the plaintiff was merely a trustee he had not yet been removed from his office by any competent tribunal. I may here remark that at the time of the deaths of the two divisors in the present case, *i.e.*, on the 22nd September, 1864, and 31st May, 1873, the plaintiff was "de facto" as well as "de jure" in possession of the shrine and property of Shri Nathjee as he was not deposed and deported until the 8th May, 1876. The learned Advocate-General suggested that the Poona case differed from the present one, as there the plaintiff had been in possession of the Poona property before his deposition and was in possession by his managers, the first four defendants in that suit. That no doubt was so, but such fact formed no ground of the Court's decision, which was that the plaintiff, if regarded as the owner of the property at Poona, had not in law lost his right as such in consequence of the Act of the Rana of Oodeypoor, and that if he was merely a trustee, he had not been removed from his office by any competent tribunal. The main point raised in the present case in the written statements of the two defendants, viz., that in regard to property of the shrine situate in the Presidency of Bombay the plaintiff's rights as Tikait Maharaj of the " gadi " of Shri Nathjee, had since his deposition in May, 1876, been transferred to and vested in his son was directly and substantially in issue in the two former suits between the plaintiff and his son and was heard and finally decided by the High Court in each of them. I may here mention that the records of this Court show that after the decision of the Court of Appeal on the 2nd August, 1879, in Suit 218 of 1878, viz., on the 20th November, 1879, Mr. Starling, counsel for the then plaintiff, moved before the late Mr. Justice Green to withdraw the suit with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit for the same matter, and on hearing Mr. Latham, counsel for the defendant who opposed the same, the Court ordered that the plaintiff be and he was thereby permitted to withdraw from the suit, and it was further ordered that the plaintiff do pay to the defendant all his costs of the suit so far as the same had not been already ordered to be paid. No permission was given under Section 373 of the Civil Procedure Code, then in force (Act X of 1877), to bring a fresh suit for the same subject-matter, and consequently he was by that section precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter. I will next consider the point raised by the fourth issue whether the said house has been validly bequeathed to the "gadi" of Shri Nathjee. The will of Bhanjee Bhimjee, which was in the English language executed on the 15th May, 1858, more than six years before his death and attested by the late Mr. C. E. Stranger Leathes, a solicitor of the Supreme Court, and by his clerk, and interpreted by the late Narayen Dinnanathjee, one of the principal interpreters of that Court, after, " inter alia," directing that his funeral ceremonies should be performed by Shaw Narotum Purmanund, the son of his cousin, bequeathed his dwelling-house, the one in dispute, to his two wives Vujeebai and Custoor, " alias" Navibai, and to the survivor of them during their respective lives, with liberty to reside in it, receive the rents and profits thereof, and apply the same to their own use and benefit. He then says " And I direct that from and after the decease of the survivor of them, my said wives, the said dwelling-house and premises shall go to such person or persons as they, my said wives, shall by writing under their hands jointly appoint, or as the survivor of them shall by deed or will appoint. And in default of any such appointment I direct that the said house and premises shall be held by the heirs, executors, or administrators of the survivor of them, my said wives, upon and subject to the trusts aforesaid." The word "aforesaid" would seem to be a mistake for " thereinafter mentioned." The word " aforesaid" has, so far as I can discover, little if any meaning. Then follows a provision that after the death of the survivor of his wives, the rents and profits of the house are to be paid and applied (after payment of all expenses of repairing and the ground rent, assessment, and other bills in respect thereof) to the " gadi" (or throne) of Shri Nathjee for ever. The widows do not appear to have made any joint appointment, but the survivor Custoor, *alias* Navibai, by her will, dated the 4th January, 1871, which was also in English, and was attested by Mr. Leslie Crawford, then a partner in the firm of Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, and their clerk, and duly interpreted, disposed of the house in dispute in the following words:—"I give, devise, and bequeath the dwelling-house in which I now reside (describing it) unto the said Shaw Toolseydas Premjee, Shaw Madhowdas Premjee, and Shaw Purbhcodas Toolsidas, their heirs and assigns upon trust to let the same and collect and receive the monthly rents, issues and profits thereof, and to pay the same (after payment of all taxes and expenses in repairing or rebuilding the said premises) to the throne or "*gadi*" of Shri Nathjee forever, but I direct that it shall be lawful for my said trustees and trustee or the survivors or survivor of them or their of his heirs, legal personal representatives or assigns during their lives to reside in the first storey of the said house and premises hereinbefore lastly given and devised free of rent." She then declares that the above-named persons are not to sell, mortgage, charge, or in any wise encumber the said hereditaments and premises. The will of Bhanjee Bhimjee gave his two widows power to give the dwelling-house and premises to such person or persons as they should by writing under their hands jointly appointed, or as the survivor of them should by deed or will appoint. What Custoor, the survivor of the two widows, did by her will was, in my opinion, in conformity with the power given her by her husband's will, and I therefore think that by the joint operation of those two wills, the house subject to the right of the three trustees to reside in the 1st storey, was validly bequeathed to the "gadi" of Shri Nathjee. It was not denied that a devise of the income of an estate passes the fee. (" Mannox vs. Greenir, L. R. 14 Eq. 456.") Such rule has been adopted in the Indian Succession Act (X. of 1865) Section 159. Illustration (C). " A bequeaths to B the rents of his lands at X. B is entitled to the lands." Next as to the right of the defendant Madhowdas Premjee to reside in the house. It is suggested in para. 7 of the plaint that directions in Custoor's will that it should be lawful for her three trustees or the survivor of them or their or his heirs legal personal representatives or assigns during their lives to reside in the 1st storey of the house and premises free of rent, was " ultra vires " of the said Custoor. As, however, in the events which happened, she had power under her husband's will to appoint by deed or will to any person or persons she thought fit. I think that the power of residing in the house is good during the life-time of the three named persons and the survivor of them, and as Madhowdas Premjee, the first defendant, is one of those three named persons, I think that he is entitled to reside during his life in the first storey of the house and premises rent free. I collect that the two other trustees are dead. The operation and effect of a power of appointment in a Hindu will was considered in a recent case on the Original Side of this Court which came before the Court of Appeal. (Javerbai vs. Kublibai. I. L. R. 16 Bom. 492.) There was a bequest to such person or persons as the testator's brother Jamnadas should by deed or writing appoint. The learned Judge who tried the suit considered that it was imposible to find a place for power of appointment in the Hindu system of Law (See p. 197). Sir Charles Sargent, C. J., in delivering the judgement of the Appeal Court said (p. 497) " But it remains to consider the more difficult question as to the validity and effect of such a devise, supposing the devise had been (as in the extent it has become to the ladies and the survivor of them, and after the death of the survivor of them to such person as Jumnadas should by deed or writing appoint. Such a device has never, we believe, come under the consideration of any of the High Courts or of their Lordships of the Privy Council. Then after pointing out that the Hindu Law recognizes the evidence of " powers " over definite objects, as distinct from the ownership in them such as powers of management, or " vahivat," and the all-important power given to a widow to adopt, he proceeds. " There are also other powers such as those which experience shows are frequently found in Hindu wills. Can it then be said that there is any general principle of Hindu Law which forbids a testamentary power to appoint the person to succeed in a certain event being recognised and effect being given to it according to its terms ? Such powers are undoubtedly of great convenience in practice, a consideration which it is to be remarked distinctly weighed with the Privy Council in Shreemutty Soorjeemoney Dossee vs. Denobundoo Mullick; Moores J. App. at p. 135. After the best consideration we have been able to give to the question, we have arrived at the conclusion that there is no clear principle of Hindu Law, which forbids our construing such a bequest as the one under consideration according to its plain and literal terms, subject, however, and this is of importance, to the same restrictions as the Hindu testamentary law imposes on the testator himself, viz., that the appointment should be made during the life of the tenant for life, so that the appointee may be ascertained when the event arises on which he is to take, and also that he should be a person who was alive at the death of the testator. The three trustees of Custoor's will, who are allowed by that will to reside in the first storey of the house in dispute during their lives, are described in that will. Toolsidas Premjee and Madhowdas Premjee (the 1st defendant) as her brothers and Purbhoodas Premjee is described as her nephew. It was not suggested that they were not alive at the death of Bhanjee Bhimjee in September, 1864. I am, therefore, of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to possession of the house and premises in dispute, whether as owner or as trustee it is unnecessary to decide subject to the right of the 1st defendant to reside in the 1st storey during his life. Upon the issues raised I record the following findings :—On Issue 1 I find that the plaintiff is the present owner and representative of the " gadi " of Nathjee so far as regards the property claimed in this suit. On Issue 2—That subject to the point decided on the 6th issue, the plaintiff is entitled to the house claimed and the rents and profits thereof. On Issue 3—That notwithstanding the fact that the plaintiff has been deposed from his position of holder of the "gadi," and has been deported from Nathawara, as in the written statement of the 2nd defendant alleged he is entitled to possession of the house claimed and to the rents and profits thereof subject to the point decided on the 6th issue. On Issue 4—That the said house has been validly bequeathed to the "gadi" of Shri Nathjee. On Issue 5—That having regard to the circumstances in the written statement of the 2nd defendant alleged the plaintiff has a valid claim to the said house or to the management thereof, subject to the right of the 1st defendant to reside in the 1st storey during his life. On Issue 6—That under the terms of the wills in the plaint referred to the 1st defendant has a legal right to reside during his life in the 1st storey only of the said house, free of rent, but not in any other part thereof. On Issue 7—That the plaintiff has a right to eject him from all portions of the said house other than the 1st storey. On Issue 8—That issue is "res judicata" so far as regards property of the "gadi" situate within the Presidency of Bombay. And I pass a decree for the plaintiff. Declare that the plaintiff as the owner and representative of the shrine or "gadi" of Shri Nathjee is entitled to the possession of the house claimed in the plaint, subject to the right of Madhowdas Premjee, the 1st defendant, to reside in the 1st storey thereof during his life, rent free. Order that the defendants do convey and make over to the plaintiff the said dwelling-house, other than the 1st storey thereof, and do and execute all acts, deeds, and assurances necessary for completely and effectually vesting the said house and premises in the plaintiff and also hand over all title-deeds, documents, and papers in their or either of their possession, power or control relating to the said dwelling-house, such deeds and assurances, in the case of dispute to be settled by the sitting Judge in Chambers. Order that it be referred to the Commissioner of this Court to take an account of the rents and profits of the said house, other than the rents and profits of the 1st storey thereof, from the 31st May, 1873, after deducting all necessary and proper outgoings, and that when so ascertained, the defendants or whichever of them has received the same, do pay over the same to the plaintiff. As to costs. The plaintiff denied the right of the 1st defendant to reside in the 1st storey of the house during his life and has failed on that point. The 1st defendant, in his written statement denied the right of the plaintiff to any relief whatever and asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs. As each of those parties has partly won and partly lost, it seems I think fair that as between those parties each should bear his own costs of this suit. With regard to the 2nd defendant the main point at issue between him and the plaintiff had previously been decided against him twice and was " res judicata." I order that the 2nd defendant do pay the plaintiff his (the plaintiff's) costs of this suit, including any costs reserved as between the plaintiff and the 2nd defendant, and that the 2nd defendant do bear his own costs thereof. Further directions and further costs reserved. Leave to all the parties to apply as advised.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

DISPUTE AS TO CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

DOMINGOS FRANCIS QUINY VS. CATHARINA QUINY AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff's claim was that an account may be taken by the court of the estate of Bautista Quiny ; that the first defendant may be ordered to account for the estate come to her hands or possession ; that the estate may be administered by the court and the rights of the parties interested may be ascertained and their shares distributed ; that in the meantime a receiver may be appointed, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the first defendant, the other defendants being unrepresented.

The plaintiff's claim arose under the following circumstances:—Bautista Quiny, a native Christian inhabitant of Mahim, died on the 14th July 1881, without issue, leaving a widow, the first defendant and a sister, the late wife of the plaintiff, and her children, the last four defendants, as his next of kin. He also left unrevoked a will in the Portuguese language, dated 28th February 1877, whereby he appointed the first defendant and the Rev. Joao Caetano Pereira, executrix and executor. Probate of the will was in 1883 granted to the first defendant and the executor abovenamed. The first defendant was now the sole executrix, the executor having died since. The testator's sister, the wife of the plaintiff, died in 1884 intestate, leaving her husband, the plaintiff, and two sons and two daughters. The plaintiff had taken out letters of administration to her estate, and as representing that estate, he brought the present suit. He said that the devises and bequests to charity contained in the will were invalid and void as the will was not written in a language spoken or understood by the testator and was not registererd as required by law. It was contended that the estate of Antonia, plaintiff's wife was entitled to the bequests in her favour and also to one-half of the undisposed of residue of the testator's estate. The first defendant, in her written statement, denied the truth of the material allegations made in the plaint. After this suit was filed, an agreement was come to between the first defendants and the plaintiff acting for himself and the other defendants on the 1st June 1892, but the plaintiff had since refused to carry out the agreement and to have a consent decree taken in terms thereof. The plaintiff untruly alleged that he signed the agreement under pressure. It was submitted that the agreement should be recorded, and that the court should pass a decree in accordance therewith.

His Lordship, in giving his decision, said the evidence called by the plaintiff was vague and unsatisfactory. The son said he signed the agreement because he got tired of the people. The evidence of the plaintiff and his son was quite unreliable and probably untrue. His Lordship thought the plaintiff signed the agreement voluntarily and of his own free will, and that he knew what he was about. His Lordship thought that there was consideration, namely, the settlement of the suit and Rs. 5,000 paid to the plaintiff. All the parties were willing to carry out the bequests. The plaintiff really wanted to get some money, and the meeting was held with a view to see what he should get. The agreement was to be recorded as far as this suit was concerned, as it was a complete defence to the suit. Whether the defendants were bound by the agreement was not an issue in the case, or whether its terms were all valid. It was a defence to the suit. The suit was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Russell asked for an administration decree against the first defendant.

Mr. Inverarity objected.

His Lordship : It is not necessary to pass a decree. The suit is dismissed. The plaintiff is to bear all costs after the date of the agreement. All costs prior to the agreement to be borne by each party according to the agreement.

DAMAUN AND THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

The following translation of a letter addressed to his Lordship D. Antonio Pedro da Costa, Bishop of Damaun, by Cardinal Rampolla, has been sent to us for publication :—Most Illustrious and Reverend Sir,—Our Most Holy Father Leo XIII. has received with pleasure the very kind letter which the Council of Administration has, in your Lordship's absence, sent to his Holiness in the name of the whole diocese of Damaun, on the occasion of the Jubilee of his Episcopate. Graciously replying in return to this demonstration of filial affection and piety, his Holiness makes known to me his fatherly love for you and the said Council, and as a token of celestial favours lovingly bestows upon you, the whole of your clergy and laity in your charge, his Apostolic benediction. I gladly take this opportunity to express cordially to you, Most Illustrious and Reverend Sir, my own feelings of sincere respect for your Lordship. Given at Rome in the Vatican Palace on the 14th day of April, 1893.—Your Most Devoted,

(Sd.) M. CARD. RAMPOLLA.

On the Derby Day Mr. Hare met with an interesting and instructive accident. Dressing to go down to Epsom he placed in his necktie a valuable pin, presented to him by the Prince of Wales. On second thoughts it occurred to him that this was, in the circumstances, a rash proceeding. He accordingly substituted for it an ordinary pin with imitation pearl head of the intrinsic value of one penny. On returning from the course he discovered that the pin had been deftly stolen. The feelings of the thief on discovering the value of his prize form a subject for amused meditation.

THE APPROACHES TO INDIA.

One approach to India, that from the direction of Kandahar, has been completely blocked ; another, which would have served the purposes of a force bent upon making a military diversion only, has been safeguarded by the military and political successes achieved from Gilgit. The rapid concentration of troops for the defence of Afghanistan, as an outwork of India, observes the *Pioneer*, has been rendered possible by the building of the railways and roads already mentioned ; the Indian army has been raised in strength, re-armed, and generally made more efficient ; and every measure has been taken to prepare for war on a large scale. This it is which has kept Russia in check and will continue to do for some time to come. That she will move forward eventually is only too certain : that is the menace which hangs over India and causes such heavy military expenditure when all is quiet within the borders of the Empire. The friendly partition of Afghanistan, which has been suggested as the easiest solution of the Central Asian question, would not remove the danger ; it might possibly aggravate it. Every thousand soldiers placed by Russia on the frontier, would have to be faced by a similar number on our side. Each movement on her part, whether of a regiment, a brigade or a division, would have to be met by a corresponding move from India. We should have to keep an army corps at least always under arms, and the British garrison of this country would require to be not 75,000, but 100,000 strong. This contingency is generally overlooked by those who argue that England and Russia have each a great civilising mission in Asia, and that once their territories were joined they could shake hands amicably and devote themselves to the arts of peace. No greater fallacy than this was ever conceived. India, rich, prosperous, already developed by British enterprise, would be temptingly within reach of the Russians, ill-content with their own barren conquests, and they would sooner or later make the attempt to over-run it. They must, therefore, be kept at arm's length as long as possible, by diplomacy now, by war in the future if that should be necessary. To neglect the defences of India is to encourage the ambition of the bolder spirits in the service of the Czar : to complete them is to damp that ambition and perhaps direct it elsewhere. " Our advance towards our own borders," as the *Daily News* puts it, is the outcome of sound statesmanship and military forethought : it has been forced upon us, and now that it has been made the safety of India has been in part provided for, and the danger of invasion indefinitely delayed. That was the moral of Lord Roberts' farewell speech out here, and he will not fail to enforce it at home.

The same paper observes : The outside world hears but seldom of the progress made on the strategical lines of railway along the North-West Frontier, the public being content to wait until the works are completed, and yet another step is taken towards safeguarding India from attack. The most important line now under construction is that through the Mushkaf Valley, which will ensure certainty of communication with Quetta all the year round. Floods have wrecked the low-level portion of the Bolan Railway, the landslips at Mud Gorge have shown that the Hurnai line cannot be depended upon ; and, late in the day, perhaps, the military authorities have determined to trust to the Mushkaf route. It leads into the Upper Bolan, and is so aligned that it is never likely to be breached. Its length is only 59 miles, but between Sibi and Kolpur, the highest point to be scaled, the rise is nearly 5,500 feet. The engineers have, therefore, no light task on their hands, but the physical difficulties are not nearly so great as were overcome on the Hurnai line. Hills have to be tunnelled, galleries built along cliffs, and workable gradients arranged, but there is no constant crossing and re-crossing of mountain torrents which are periodically in high flood. The Railway Administration Report, just issued, contains some interesting particulars of the new frontier railway, and some reference to these may not be out of place now that operations have been carried on for eighteen months. In the first place the engineering staff have been hampered for want of funds. The financial pressure from which the Government of India are suffering has reached in many directions, and not least upon railway projects, whether military or commercial. Thus we find it reported that owing to the short provision of funds for 1892-93, the works on the second division of the Mushkaf line had to be closed from April to November 1812. Had this not been the case, all the earthwork in this division would now have been completed. But money has since been forthcoming, and steady progress has been made. It is in this second division that the slow and laborious work of tunnelling has had to be undertaken. There are four tunnels in all, the watershed between the Bolan and Mushkaf rivers having to be pierced. The Panir tunnel is the most important, and though it cannot compare with that which has been driven through the Khojak, it is none the less a big job. It is 6,000 feet in length, and the summit of the Panir Hill is 1,000 feet above the level of the rails. The scientific appliances which now-a-days facilitate tunnelling, have been requisitioned, and the drills driven by compressed air are making short work of the solid rock. Native labour only has been employed, so far, under European supervision, the expense thus being kept at a minimum. The headings are now some 2,000 feet, in all in length, and every effort is being made to push through the hill, which is the great obstacle on the route. As an indication of the local difficulties it may be stated that water has to be brought for six miles in iron pipes to the tunnel works. On the other divisions the progress made is said to be very satisfactory, though between Hirok and Kolpur the heavy snowfall and the intense cold of last January and February effectually stopped the works. Earthwork and piers for bridges have been constructed, and the large numbers of men now employed is a guarantee that no delay will be permitted, so long as money is found by Government. The allotment of funds this year is fairly large, and the engineers are more than pleased that the wisdom of giving their energies full play has been fully recognised.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER TRIAL.

The Sawal Singh trial was continued at Sialkote, on Friday. Dholie, a convict sentenced for life by the Jammu Court, examined, says he had been in the State's service ten or fifteen years, and as orderly to Sawal Singh for three years. He had never fired a musket. He was struck on the head at the time of the murder. He thinks it was a sword cut. He did not actually see the murder. He was knocked off the box of the carriage and bolted : he hid near the spot till people came ; he did not connive at the murder. Sawal Singh brought witness up from a boy. He was arrested and sent to hospital, and remained there eight days. He was kept in arrest near the scene of the murder two and a-half months. He was tortured by the police and confessed. Cross-examined by counsel, he said : I did not see the men who attacked previously to being struck. I cannot say how long I hid in the jungle. I cannot say if for one hour or six. I could not see the scene of the murder from my hiding place. I did not hide with Tiloku. I confessed before two Magistrates in Jammu to being implicated in the murder. Bassu examined, said he lived close to the scene of the murder, and gave fire for a hookah to Sawal Singh on the night of the murder, and heard cries shortly after. He went and saw the murderers at work. He did not report to anybody. The sowar, who was riding in front of the carriage, examined, corroborated the others as to the attack, and said he would have drawn his sword and charged desperately at the gang, but his heart failed him, and he charged in the opposite direction.

The Emperor of Austria addressed the Hungarian and Aushrian Delegations on May 27. Both speeches were to the same effect. The political situation had, he said, undergone no change since he last addressed them. The circumstances favourable to the maintenance of peace continued unimpared ; but they must strengthen the defensive power of their country by a progressive and uniform process, the burden of which should be spread over successive years. The President of the Austrian Delegation replied in a speech in which he addressed the Emperor as the " Rock of European peace," whilst the Hungarian spokesman said that Austria Hungray must make herself dreaded as an enemy and courted as an ally. The Hungarian *Pesti Naplo* reports an interview its Paris correspondent is said to have had with M. Challemel-Lacour, who, referring to the Austrian Emperor's speech, " laid special emphasis upon Russia's friendlier feelings towards Austria, and upon her present policy towards the Balkan States, in which the French statesman saw a strong gaurantee for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. He added, however, that, England and Germany being at the present moment greatly concerned with domestic questions, Russia is certainly profiting by the opportunity to pursue its policy in Central Asia, although, so far as the Franco-Russian Alliance is concerned, this has, for the present, lost its practical value for France, which may also be expected to strengthen its foreign policy, and notably in the direction of Tunnis."

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costless ; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

MILITARY NEWS.

Second-Lieutenant E. S. T. Goodridge, 1st East Surrey, is posted to the Depot temporarily.

Lieutenant F. W. F. Robinson, 2nd Yorkshire, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Western Australia.

The Government of India have ruled that a naturalised British subject may hold a commission in a Volunteer Corps in India.

Captain A. R. Eustace, East Kent Regiment, and Major H. F. G. Forbes, the latter as 2nd in Command, and both proceed home.

An Equitation Class for the instruction of junior officers of Native Cavalry is to be assembled at Rawalpindi on 1st July next.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, of the Bombay Presidency, for the current year, will be opened on Friday, the 1st September.

Lieutenant A. B. Ennis, 1st Hampshire, and Captain G. L. B. Killick, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, remain at home on extended leave until 10th and 31st August next, respectively.

The vacancy on the Administrative Staff, vice Surgeon Colonel Warren, will be filled by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Atkins.

Sixty days' privilege leave of absence in India, from the 24th June, is granted to Lieutenent P. R. Wood, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Captain Brock-Hollinshead, Royal West Kent Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of his Regiment.

The services of Lieutenant Leonard, 4th Infantry, Hyderadad Contingent, Commandant, Pakoku Military Police Battalion, are repaced at the disposal of the Resident of Hyderabad.

Surgeon-Colonel J. Warren has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces, Bombay, in succession to Surgeon-Major-General Webb, who retires next month.

The services of Surgeon-Captain A. Coleman, Medical Officer, 15th Bengal Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department for temporary civil employment in the Punjab.

Captain W. H. Booth, 2nd East Kent Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, Commanding the Lahore District, *vice* Powney, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant D. A. D. McVean, Manchester, A. N. E. Browne, Highland Light Infantry, and A. C. P. Alexender, Seaforth Highlanders, remain at home with the 1st Battalions of their Regiments, pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

As the Rules for the Formation of Depots in native regiments of the Madras Command are not, in their present form, applicable to the Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent, certain modifications proposed by the General Officer Commanding the Force have been approved of by the Government of India.

The following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalion—Lieutenant W. A. Eaton, East Kent Regiment. To 2nd Battations—Major G. Frend, Northumberland Fusiliers ; Captain N. W. Barnardiston, Middlesex Regiment ; 2nd Lieutenant F. G. G. Morris, Border Regiment. These officers do not come out until next trooping season.

A Prize of Rs. 100 is offered to all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in the Bombay Presidency, for the best essay on the " Training of soldiers regimentally in view to enabling them to obtain work readily on discharge."

Another prize of Rs. 100 has been offered to the Native Army of the Bombay Presidency for the best essay, in any language, on the following subject : " How to re-develop the soldierly instincts of the Mahrattas and other old warlike castes of the Bombay Presidency, who has given up the sword for the ploughshare." This subject is one to command attention at the present moment, when the reorganisation of the Bombay Army is under consideration, there being so few of the Mahrattas in the Army.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE GRAND PRIX.

Grand prize of Paris of 200,000fr. (8,000 sovs). 150,000fr. (6,000 sovs) given by the City of Paris, and 50,000fr. (2,000 sovs) by the five great Railway Companies, for entire colts and fillies, foaled in 1890, of every description and country, added to a Sweepstakes of 1,000fr. (40 sovs) each ; 600fr. (24 sovs) ft. and 500fr. (20 sovs) only if declared by midnight on the Wednesday preceding the race, and 100fr. (4 sovs) only if declareed by midnight on the 1st of May, 1893 ; the second to receive 10,000fr. (400 sovs), and the third 5,000fr. (200 sovs) out of the stakes ; weights—colts 56 kilos (about 8st 11lbs) ; fillies, 54½ kilos (about 8st 8lbs) ; about 3,000 metres. Grand Course (about one mile and seven furlongs)—414 subs. Closed Sept. 15, 1891.

Baron A de Schiekler's b c Ragotsky, by Perplexe—Czardas, Lane........ 1
Mr C D Roses's b c Ravensbury, by Isonomy—Penitent, M Cannon........ 2
M A Abeille's br c by Callistrate, by Cambyses—Citronelle Webb........ 3

The winner started at five to one and only just won by a short head from Ravensbury in a field of eleven.

(Winner trained in France.)

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The Ascot Stakes, a handicap of 25 sovs. each ; 15 forfeit and 5 if declared, with 500 sovs. added for the winner, 100 for the second, and third received 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Winners extra. Once round the course starting from the distance post about two miles.

Sir R. Jardine's br c Enniskillen, by Prism—Rosary, 4yrs, T Loates........ 1
———Dalbeny, Barrett........ 2
Mr T Holme's ch c Lauriscope, by Hagioscope—Harriet Laws S Chandley........ 3

Fifteen horses ran. The price of the winner at the start was sixes and he won by three lengths.

(Winner trained by F. Bates.)

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

The Royal Hunt Cup, a piece of plate value 500 sovs., added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each ; h. ft.; winners of a race value 500 sovs., or of any handicap after declaration of the weights 5 lbs.; if of a handicap value 500 sovs. 10 lbs. extra ; the winner of the Grand Prix de Paris to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the weights ; the second to receive 150 sovs. out of the stakes. New Mile (7 furlongs and 166 yards) 66 subs.

The Baron de Rothschild's b c Amendier, 3 yrs, Loates 1
Mr C J Fawcett's ch c Pitcher, by Swillington—Samaria Chandley........ 2
———ch c Juvenal, by Springfield—Satire J Woodburn. 3

Eighteen horses started. The winner with the odds of seven to one against won easily.

(Winner trained by A. Hayhoe.)

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

The Gold Cup, value 1,000 sovs. with 2,000 sovs. in specie in addition, out of which the second shall receive 500 sovs. and the third 250 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each h. ft. ; three-year-olds 7st. 7lbs., four 9st., five, six, and aged 9st. 4lbs. ; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs. ; to start at the Cup post, and go once round (about two miles and a half)

Mr R C Vyner's ch c Marcion, by Royal Hampton—Emmeline, Chandley........ 1
Lord Rosslyn's b c Buccaneer, by Privateer—Primula, Barrett........ 2
The Duke of Beaufort's bl h Ragimunde, by Petronel—Rigmarole, Watts........ 3

Only four started. The race was won easily by Marcion who was backed down to five to four on.

(Winner trained by W. and I. Osborne).

N. B.—Marcion was Mr. Vyner's sealed nomination, which would not be opened till the Oaks was decided.—*Asian.*

The English Consul in China continues to report an increase in the habit of opium-smoking among the Chinese people. Consul Warren, at Tainan, however, observes that the drug is chiefly consumed in the urban districts. The country people smoke comparatively little, but the rural population has decreased considerably in some parts of the country, whereas the urban population is steadily increasing. The habit of opium-smoking, too, is becoming more common among all classes in the towns, and is even said to have become hereditary, children of a very tender age, whose mothers have been opium-smokers, taking to it naturally. The almost universal prevalence of the habit is accounted for by the comparative cheapness of the Persian drug, which is now used to the nearly complete exclusion of Indian, and which, when mixed with either native opium or sesamum cake, is well within the means of all but the very poorest.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE OLDEST and the LARGEST TEA EMPORIUM.—The Cheapest and the best TEAS.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, BRILLIANTS, cut or plain. Apply to Miss LUCY, Jeypore, Rajputana.

TO LET, in the Fort, from 15th July, for 3 to 4 months, best situated nicely Furnished, small flat. Apply "C. D," care of this Paper.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be had at Rs. 18 per dozen. Tunes not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

REDUCTION of 25 per cent. Pearse's Fruit Syrups in Quarts, each As. 9; per doz. Rs. 6. Pints, each As. 5; per dozen Rs 3-4. A rare opportunity. Order soon. A few dozens in Stock only.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, a CLERKSHIP or other employment by an Educated European. Has passed the Matriculation Examination. Willing to take anything that offers—Apply "X. Y. Z." care of this office.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER and some good BANDSMEN. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 23rd Bo. Infantry, Rajkote, Kathiawar.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXED APOLLO BUNDER.—QUARTERS AVAILABLE at the above at REDUCED RATES for Monsoon Months. Bar, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms are now open. Apply Manager.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

TILES and BRICKS! Orders to be accompanied with remittances, and addressed to EDWARDS & Co., Tile Agents, No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

BOVRIL! BOVRIL!! BOVRIL!!!—It is 50 times more nourishing than extract of meat or similar other Beef Tea. It is a Fluid Beef, and therefore a stimulant and nourishment, combined in the most perfectly digestible form. It contains no injurious property.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq.,Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent.'s White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billious Affections.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

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The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company.
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Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest.
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A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

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THIS very old Cognac House have arranged to consign their well known Brandies solely to our care in India; they are just now shipping two qualities—V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac, the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per Case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per Case of 1 doz. Bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our friends' consignments and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have much pleasure in certifying that Mrs. Bond has satisfactorily assisted me in several cases of confinement, most of which were difficult. She has also had independent charge of several Gynæcological cases, all of them resulting in a perfect cure. Her knowledge of Obstetrics and Gynæcology is very praiseworthy, and I can safely recommend her for such cases.

V. E. NAZARETH, M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.
Karachi, 20th March, 1890.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Duncan Road, Byculla.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
80' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

FURTHER telegraphic advices, through Reuter to hand since those noticed in our report of Saturday evening's date, report extra Indian Council allotments of a lakh of Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 3d., and the same amount of Wire Transfers on the same Presidency, at 1s. 3 1-32d.—an advance of 1-32d. in the last rate obtained for each medium of remittance; also the purchase of the American Treasury of 503,000 ounces of Silver on Saturday, at 83·60 cents per oz.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 6,66,404
" " Branches	Inc.	" 4,51,821
Other Deposits	Inc.	" 10,12,207
Government Securities	Dec.	" 15,75,679
Other authorized "	Nil.	Nil.
Loans	Inc.	" 13,49,339
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	" 1,26,721
Balances with other Banks	"	" 87,436
Cash	Inc.	" 21,86,157

An increase in the Presidency Banks' Cash Balance of 21 7-8 lakhs, or more than double the addition shown by the last Return, is disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, and brings the balance up to 177¼ lakhs. It is to be remarked, however, that the increase in the balance now shown is not due, as in the weeks covered by the two previous Returns, to a contraction in the trade demand for Money; for though there had been an addition of over 10 lakhs to Private Deposits and Bills Discounted again showed some diminution, the aggregate of these items had been more than counterbalanced by an addition of 13½ lakhs to Loans, leaving a net increase in trade requirements of over 2 lakhs, against a falling off of 7 lakhs and 37 lakhs in the two previous weeks, respectively; and the increase in the Balance on the present occasion has been mainly due to the realization of Government Securities. There were withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office last week to the amount of 6¼ lakhs; but these were met to a great extent by increases at the branches.

COTTON.—To-day has been a blank day for this staple here, not a single transaction having transpired, either for exporters' or local spinners' account. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Only a small export business has been doing in these markets, the tone of the former having been quiet, and the latter steady, the only change in prices being an advance of half-an-anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, at Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows —

Cotton	5,382	bales.
Wheat	43,008	cwts.
Linseed	15,746	"
Rapeseed	8,230	"
Gingelly	838	"
Poppyseed	1,383	"
Castorseed	2,176	"
Rice	1,635	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. Business has been done for July shipment, at 17s. 6d.; and for August shipment, at 16s. 6d. per ton, for Marseilles or Genoa.

EXCHANGE opened firm, at 1s. 2 31-32d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d. for Demand, a fair amount of the latter having been taken by the Bazaar, and the same rate was also given for Telegraphic, for June transfer, while, for forward, we have heard of a good amount being taken, at 1s. 2 31-32d. for various deliveries. For three months' sight Credits, the market rate has been 1s. 3 3-16d. throughout the day, though we have heard of contracts being passed at 1-32d. lower; and the market closed steady as follows, the Bank's drawing rate on demand being the same, ready and forward, and for Telegraphic, 1s. 2 31-32d. forward:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32 to 1s. 3d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·59½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER advanced 1-16 per cent. today on Saturday's closing quotations for Fours; but eventually there was a rather weaker feeling and rates left off, at 107⅜ for cash, and 107 3-16 for the coming settlement.

SHARES have been very quiet, the only changes in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 5 each in Empress and James Greaves Mill shares; of Rs. 2 in Leopold; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon, at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
Bar Silver	38½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TRIESTE, JUNE 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator from Bombay arrived this morning.

PENANG, JUNE 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Thisbe from Kobe left this afternoon for Bombay.

HONGKONG, JUNE 19.

The s. s. Gwalior arrived here yesterday morning.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 17th instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 17, as compared with the statement of June 10, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	June 10. Rs.	June 17. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,14,392	49,47,988
Do. do. at Branches	35,83,730	40,35,551
Other Deposits	2,97,46,335	3,07,58,512
Post Bills	19,022	18,650
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,85,278	39,36,105
Rs.	5,59,98,757	5,71,46,833
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	82,62,066	63,85,337
Cash Credits on do. do.	83,40,793	80,46,732
Loans do. do. do.	1,21,89,784	1,33,39,123
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,07,69,860	1,06,43,139
Dead Stock … Rs. 6,77,892		
Applied in reduction … " 2,85,000		
	3,92,892	3,92,892
Stamps, &c.	21,440	17,920
Bullion		...
Cash Balances with other Banks	1,81,827	91,391
Cash and Currency Notes	1,55,40,095	1,77,26,252
Rs	5,59,98,757	5,74,46,836

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.
Amoor route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th June, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	19	2	48 p.m.	...	21
Suez	19	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 19th June, 1893.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	46	...	9
" Kurrachee	..	29	...	8
" Madras	1	17	...	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

JARDINE PATERSON—June 15, suddenly, James Jardine Paterson, of Balgray, Lockerbie, Dumfrieshire, and of the Firm of Jardine Skinner & Co.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

JAMES—June 14, at Chittagong, after a short illness, Edward John Nix James, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal, aged 28 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The new Councillor would scarcely thank you to make the matter public. It seems to concern your own office more than the general public.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1893.

ANOTHER canvass has been made to ascertain the views of the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives with regard to the proposal to repeal the Sherman Act for the monthly purchases of silver. The result is said to show that in both Houses a large majority are in favour of the repeal of the Act. This was exactly what was anticipated, and President Cleveland can now call the Congress together in a special Session in the autumn for the purpose of repealing the Silver Acts with a good prospect of succeeding in one of the chief articles of his programme. The Bland Act, which provided for the purchase of two million ounces of silver monthly, will undoubtedly share the fate of the Sherman Act, which raised the amount of the monthly purchases to four and a-half million ounces in 1890. That Act served its immediate purpose when it boomed silver. It sent the rupee up to 1s. 8¾d.—to come down by the run in a few brief months and steadily to decline ever since until it touched one and two pence half-penny. The purchases which have been going on all the time have not availed to keep the rupee from falling nearly to a shilling. When the purchases cease a few months hence what will be the effect on the rupee, if the Indian currency is not in the interim protected, from the direct effect of the deluge? No one will venture to say that the rupee would not, if left to "find its natural level"—like a man struggling in the sea—sink to the bottom, or at least fall to 10d. This would be a pleasant prospect for the next Minister of Finance, and for the Indian tax-payer, if he be called upon to make up a deficit which, already sufficiently large, would increase to some eight crores or more. We have haply some assurance that before the autumn arrives the Indian currency will be protected more or less effectually against this long apprehended cataclysm. It may be that we shall be in the enviable position of the man who having escaped from the perils of the deep, sits on the shore and beholds the struggles of those who are engulfed in the angry waves. Mr. Moreton Frewen contributes to the current *Fortnightly Review* an article, the object of which is to show that the silver was first discredited in the markets or rather in the mints of the world by the fraudulent demonetisation of that metal in America in the year 1873. A sentence was surreptitiously introduced into the draft of an Act, the ostensible purpose of which was to codify various mint enactments. The demonetisation of silver in the United States by this fraudulent manœuvre led directly and almost immediately to the closing of the French mint to the free coinage of silver. The other States forming part of the Latin Union followed the example and silver gradually became a drug in the market.

If a momentous change, leading to such incalculable results for the world, could be effected by the astuteness of a few swindlers who succeeded in deceiving the acutest men in the States, we can form some faint idea of what may be done in the way of booming or bearing silver when it becomes a matter of life or death for great political parties to do one or the other as their interests suggest. Mr. Frewen seems to believe that while the fate of the Bland and the Sherman Acts is apparently certain, the strength of the interests behind the so-called Silver Party may force the hand of the President, and compel him to assent to the free coinage of silver. This would in other words mean the remonetisation of silver which was surreptitiously demonetised twenty years ago. The motives which make for this solution of the silver question as it affects the United States, are no doubt very strong. There is a deep feeling of resentment against those who are supposed to have connived at or profited by the demonetisation of silver in America. President Grant stated that the Act of 1873 was "a fraud upon Congress," which indeed it was, if the amazement of both parties when they learned what had been done is any evidence on the point. The Act of 1873 was drafted with the intention of codifying the laws relating to the mints; it was very long and very technical. Mr. Kelley, a member of the Lower House of undoubted integrity, reported the Bill to the House in 1872. When asked "whether it introduced any change in the standard of weight or fineness of the coin," he answered, "No, it does not," as was the case at that time. The Bill was then placed in the hands of another Member of Congress, who when asked the same question answered, "I hope not; it is a very long Bill, and those who are interested in such matters are familiar with its provisions." The Bill was then passed by the House of Representatives without being carefully examined. But a clause had been inserted as a Senate Amendment, of which no one appears to have had any knowledge. It provided that the dollar should have 384 grains of silver; that the half and quarter dollar and dimes should have a proportionate amount "which coins shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment." Thus the dollar was made legal tender to the amount of twenty shillings only, and was no longer, as the President and the whole of the Congress intended it to be, the exact equivalent in weight, fineness, and value as a legal tender for any amount of the five-franc piece of the Latin Union. Senator Sherman was Chairman of the Committee which reported on the Bill to the Senate, and he declared that it would give the United States an international coinage. But no one except those in the conspiracy knew anything of the change that had been effected. Three Senators dwelt on the international character of the coin, "which was the precise equivalent of the five-franc piece," and Mr. Sherman said that the American silver dollars would henceforth "float over the whole world." Eight months later President Grant wrote expressing his surprise that "a panic had brought green backs about to a par with silver," but still looked forward to silver being the standard of value and coming more and more into circulation.

Then the truth began to dawn upon the Government and the Congress. General Garfield expressed his shame that he had not read the Bill, taking it on the faith of the declaration of the Chairman. Senator Beck complained bitterly that the Senate never knew what was in the Bill. "Will any sane man suppose that the Senators deliberately intended to strike down silver? Mr. Sherman says they all did. I do not believe him." Mr. Sherman was the Chairman, and had told the House that "this Bill proposes a coinage exactly the same as the French. . . . The dollar provided by this Bill is the precise equivalent of the five-franc piece." It is not easy to understand how the Senators to whom this declaration was made could be expected to gather that the real purpose of the Bill was to strike down silver. But that was exactly what it did. Senator Bright stated that the Bill was "passed by a fraud upon the House, under such circumstances that the fraud escaped the attention of some of the most watchful as well as of some of the ablest statesmen in Congress." Senators of both Parties expressed themselves in similar terms. It can be well understood that the Act of 1890, which bears the name of Mr. Sherman, will not receive much consideration at the hands of men who attribute to "the Crime of 1873" the closure of the French mints to silver in 1875 and all that resulted therefrom. The Sherman Act is probably doomed; the practical question is whether President Cleveland will veto the Free Coinage Bill, which Congress will certainly endeavour to substitute for it. If it be true that the "silver" question is not one that affects holders and speculators in silver solely or chiefly, but that it is of vital importance to the farmers who grow corn in the West, and to the cotton-planters of the South, the President may not venture to veto a Bill establishing free coinage, which would give back a double currency to the United States. To those who would argue that gold would in that case be withdrawn by Great Britain, and the American mints flooded with silver as the Indian mints have been, the answer is that Great Britain would be the chief sufferer, for American exports would be stimulated, while the import of British and other foreign goods would be discouraged precisely as in India, while American trade with the silver-using countries of Asia would expand. But Mr. Moreton, who reflects in this matter the hopes of the silver party in the States, is convinced that the opening of the American mints to gold and silver would rehabilitate silver all over the world, and restore the condition of monetary equilibrium which prevailed for seventy years when the French mints were open to gold and silver, although the British mint was open to gold only.

THERE was a time when it was considered the proper thing to recognise any race of beings who came temporarily into prominent notice as one of the lost tribes of Israel. People long since are tired of attempts of the kind, so the new line which Colonel Holditch strikes out regarding the people of Baluchistan comes as a pleasant relief, and will take more interest in them than they would if he had endeavoured to follow the once inevitable precedent. Herodotus wrote of Baluchistan, but for the history of Makran, Colonel Holditch says, we may go back two thousand years before the Christian era, which takes us back a long way. It is not quite customary for a Royal Engineer officer to deal with ancient history after leaving Woolwich Academy, but Colonel Holditch is attached to the Survey Department of India as a first grade Superintendent, and his party during the last official year was employed in Southern Baluchistan and Makran. Some remarkably interesting ethnographic and historical notes on Makran are the outcome of his observations. Colonel Holditch considers it probable that to the Phœnicians we owe the name Baluchistan, and that its signification is the land of Belus, Baal, or Bel, their sun-god. It is curious, he remarks, that after a lapse of two thousand three hundred years, we can find representatives for nearly all the tribes mentioned by Greek historians in Southern Baluchistan, and most of them very near where the Greek geographers placed their forefathers. Long before the days of Alexander, when Greek settlements were established, throughout high Asia, Makran had been peopled by successive irruptive hordes from the same unfailing source in Western and Central Asia that had peopled India, and probably in the same progressive order, though the inference is strong that the wild men of the hills were the earliest owners of the soil. First came a Turanian race, possibly the Naga of the Hindu writers. These were displaced by the Aryans, and in succession came the nomadic Saka, Sacæ, Saxon, Skythian races from beyond the Hindu Kush. Some of these, according to Colonel Holditch's theory, in later times may possibly have formed part of Alexander's army, but they were clearly in occupation of Sistan or Sakastan two centuries before Alexander's time. Having disappeared from Sistan they have been found again under their old names in the Baluch province of Mushki. The Sakas of Mushki and the Sakazai claim to be Brahvis, but the Brahvis are pronounced to be the older Turanian settlers. The Sacæ and Parikanoi appear to Colonel Holditch to be exactly where Alexander found them; the Gadaras too are said to be still in their old world haunts in the district of Lus Beyla. Colonel Holditch asks whether the Gadaras may not possibly be the Garudas of ancient Sanskrit literature, who were, as eagles, represented as being at constant war with the Nagas, snakes, and for ought we know, he observes, a Seedee stoker of a P. and O. steamer, who is either a Gadara or a Med, may be able to trace back his descent to the time of Moses. The later Aryan or Tajik stock in Makran, analagous to the same original strata of society in Afghanistan, is said to be well represented by several tribes, chief of which are the Durzadas, who, as the Colonel suggests, may be the Derusiai of Heredotus. The Meds, amongst the oldest residents of Makran, he would have us believe are the descendants of the Medes. Colonel Holditch complains that in the *Gazetteer*, the Meds are described as having "peculiar religious customs, superstitious, and immoral." Though correct, he says this is hardly exhaustive, and he tells us that in modern times the Meds are a race of coast fishermen, harmless folk, whose lives are almost amphibious, and whose living is derived from the sea. The whole coast of Makran is impregnated with an atmosphere of fish, and though the people export immense quantities, every living thing in Makran consumes fish—"men, women, dogs, cats, donkeys, and probably camels." They breed, rear, and sell slaves in at least three villages Colonel Holditch does not appear certain, that these are solely for the local Persian market. Amongst other ancient tribes of which he found traces are the Boledi of Ptolemy, who he assumes to be of Aryan origin and, adds the Colonel, it has been left to the end of this present century to see the last of the reigning house of Boledi, for there is now living a lady, named Miriam, who lives on the bounty of the Sultan of Muscat, and is the only representative of the ruling family of the Boledis. Between the disappearance of the Greeks, and the Arab invasion of Makran early in the eighth century, there is what Colonel Holditch in his report alludes to as a dark period of history extending over a thousand years. Since the eighth century the history is fairly consecutive, and Colonel Holditch has made valuable additions to its record by his researches. He makes many feasible suggestions in his notes and urges that some archæologist shall turn his attention to the landmarks of the march of time.

THERE was a small cyclone in the ordinarily sedate Royal Society over the proposal to include that accomplished but somewhat pushing politician Sir Henry Howorth, M.P.—lately made a K.C.I.E., for no reason in the world except that he is a Lancashire representative—in the list of new Fellows. A number of Fellows considering that Sir Henry Howorth's claims were not exactly of a character to justify his admission to the English counterpart of the French Academies, started a rival candidate in the person of Professor Viriamu Jones, principal of some Welsh college who is said to be an eminent physicist, but who is not exactly a man of world-wide reputation. The attempt failed, and Sir H. Howorth has been elected by a large majority, about four to one. Any ordinarily respectable person can become a Fellow of the other more or less learned societies in London, on payment of the necessary number of pounds or guineas, but the Royal is the one exception. A man who is an F. R. S. can use those initials without loss of self-respect; and it is to be hoped that nothing will be done to degrade the one real honour of the kind possessed by Englishmen. Fifteen new Fellows are elected every year, and the total number at the present time is, we believe, under four hundred. Formerly peers of the realm could be made Fellows without undergoing the ordeal of ballot, but this practice came to be regarded as a snobbish, and was eventually given up. The only class of persons outside Royalty who are eligible for Fellowship in this way are members of the Privy Council such as Cabinet Ministers. The Fellows of the Royal Society are sticklers for their privileges. They will go in a deputation to the Sovereign, for the time being, but if the Heir-Apparent is created a Fellow they insist upon his coming to them at their head-quarters in Burlington House to sign the roll. Though not enormously rich, the Royal Society possesses fair means derived from landed property in Lincolnshire and from interest on judicious investments. Formerly it owned land in an important metropolitan suburb, but that property was disposed of on advantageous terms for railway and building purposes.

THE affairs of the East India Association do not seem to be in a highly flourishing condition. At the annual meeting held a few weeks since the Council reported that since the death of the late Gowrishankar Odeyshankar, Dewan of Bhownugger, the term of whose assignment in trust of Rs. 10,000 for the benefit of the Association expired in December, his sons have intimated that his benefaction would not be renewed. The Nawab of Joonaghur had also intimated that his assignment of Rs. 20,000 which expired at the same time has likewise lapsed. With regard to a similar assignment of a smaller amount by the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan the Council have not heard from his Highness that he intends to continue the gift. Consequently as the number of members is limited—the total amount of the subscriptions is only £125—the Society has been hampered in its work, being obliged to decline certain valuable papers that were offered to them. Sir Richard Temple who took the chair and as usual favoured the scanty audience with an exhaustive survey of Indian affairs was re-elected President. Sir Richard Meade and Mr. R. H. Pinhey were also re-appointed, the former as Chairman and the latter as Vice-Chairman.

YESTERDAY Dr. Banks did the public good service by drawing the attention of the Corporation to the inadequate and indeed quite fourth rate zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens. He compared the Bombay collection with the really creditable one in Karachi, and recommended that the necessary steps should be taken.

EVERYBODY who has ever received a heavy packet by post from India, writes a home paper, must have been struck by the extraordinary number of profiles of her Majesty affixed to the wrapper. The hero of "The Two Voices" could not see "the grass for flowers" and just so the recipient of a heavy registered post parcel from India can scarcely see the colour of the paper, so thickly studded is it with postage stamps. The simple reason is that in India no stamp is issued of higher value than a rupee, which is nowadays only a trifle over a shilling. The grievance has begun to promote remonstrances in India, where it has been pointed out that in England postage stamps of the value of ten and twenty shillings are in common use, while stamps of even higher denomination are procurable when wanted. A ten-rupee stamp, it is urged, would be particularly useful.

MR. JIVANJEE JAMSETJEE MODY, B.A., has been appointed Secretary to the Parsee Charitable Trust Funds, in succession to the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee. Mr. Mody takes charge of his duties immediately, having abandoned his project of a visit to the World's Fair at Chicago.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th May, 1893, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892 of 405,569 maunds and Rs. 28,249 in the earnings.

THIS is how a latter-day American announces that his wife has left him: "My wife Anna Maria has either run away or been stolen. I promise to break the head of anyone who brings her back to me. As to giving her credit, any tradesman may do so if he likes, but as I have never paid my own debts it is not at all probable that I shall pay hers."

IN continuation of our recent remarks regarding the practicability of the Khagan route to Chilas, writes the *Pioneer*, we may state that Captain Powell's report shows that the Babusar Pass is ridiculously easy. On the Khagan side the descent is so gradual that no zigzag roads would be needed. Forage, water and fuel are abundant, and the ground presents none of those rocky obstacles usually found at such altitudes. Captain Powell marched from Chilas to the Labusar Lake at the foot of the road leading from Khagan to Babusar Kotal. He had only a small escort with him, but the people along the road received him in the most friendly way, providing supplies and coolies. He returned to Chilas by another pass further to the westward, which is said to be easier than the Babusar Pass. With this information before them the Government of India can no longer hesitate to open out the Khagan route. Once a road has been made the annual saving in provisioning Gilgit would more than compensate for the original outlay.

PROFESSOR DR. SUPHAN, the director of the Goethe and Schiller Archives in Weimar, announced at a meeting of the Goethe Society that he had discovered more xenias of the poet and that these would shortly be published in the Transactions of the Society.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND SIAM.

OCCUPATION OF A SIAMESE ISLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Advices have been received that the French occupied the Island of Samet in the Gulf of Siam on the 13th instant.

A RUSSO-FRENCH CONVENTION.

A Russo-French Commercial Convention has been signed which grants mutual concessions.

ULTIMATUM TO SIAM.

PARIS, JUNE 19.

The French Consul at Bangkok has been instructed by his Government to demand reparation of the Siamese Government for the massacre of the French Officer and his escort.

SEDITION IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Latest advices from Asia Minor state that the great trial of Armenians at Angora for sedition has ended, and resulted in seventeen of the prisoners being sentenced to death, including two professors belonging to the College at Marsovan, and twenty-four to prolonged terms of imprisonment.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, JUNE 19.

Up to the present, two hundred and thirteen members of the Reichstag have been elected, and one hundred and eighty-four second ballots have to take place. Everything depends upon the latter, but the Government expects to obtain a slight majority through the total defeat of the Radicals.

Twenty-four Socialist candidates have been elected, and the Socialists will contest eighty-four second ballots.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The death is announced of General William Gordon.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE SANITATION OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 16.

A special committee appointed by the Municipal Commissioners to report the method of improving the sanitary state of Madras, made an exhaustive report. It is hoped this much-neglected matter will now receive prompt attention.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAY COMPANY.

It is stated on good authority that the Government has refused to grant six months' extension asked for by the Madras Tramway Company.

THE GHANDAK COAL MINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

The Government of India are contemplating working the Ghandak coal seams, situated nine miles north-east of Quetta, but as it is at first desired to prove the value of that coal for steam-producing purposes samples are being tried in engines on the North-Western Railway; and if the experiment is a satisfactory one operations at Ghandak will be undertaken forthwith.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

The Judge at saharanpur has summed up the issues in the cases brought by the official liquidator of the Himalaya Bank against the directors of that Bank to make them responsible for certain sums of money which it is alleged have been lost through their "misfeasance and breach of trust." Every person who wasa director at any time between 1885 and 1891 has been made a defendant. The claim comprises of three distinct matters, namely, the dividends wrongfully paid out of the capital amounting to about one lakh and twenty thousand rupees; the reserve fund which it is alleged the directors never kept and which is put at about one lakh and twenty thousand rupees; and, lastly, the claim for six lakhs which represents the amount lent by the man[illegible] on no security, and is irrecoverable. The plea with regard to this item is that, had the directors not neglected their duties, these loans could not have been made by the manager. The taking of the evidence and final argument will come off at the end of July.

THE SAWBWA OF KYAINGTON.

The Sawbwa of Kyaington has abandoned his intention of visiting Europe this year, his health has not been good, and he is now on his way back to his State.

THE DIVISION OF BASSEIN AND THANGWA INTO THREE DISTRICTS.

Mr. Fryer during his visit to Bassein will inquire into the advisibility of dividing the present districts of Bassein and Thangwa into three districts.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT'S FUTURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

There is a rumour in Quetta that the Government has offered the Khan of Khelat a subsistence allowance of rupees one thousand per month. It is quite unfounded as no such offer has been made, or contemplated yet, but the rest of the rumour that the Khan will be succeeded by his eldest son Mahmud Khan, and not allowed to return to Khelat, although premature, is very likely to prove to be correct.

UMRA KHAN'S SUCCESSES.

The recently-reported successes of Umra Khan are confirmed by official intelligence.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The 23rd Pioneers, who are now being employed in repairing the road between Parus and Malkandi. found the road, though fair, very difficult in three or four places.

The Officer Commanding hopes to reach Juild by about Wednesday next.

RECRUITING FOR THE HONGKONG REGIMENTS.

Lieutenant Berger has now completed his work in connection with the recruiting for the Hongkong Regiments. He expects to leave Calcutta about the middle of July in one of the Apcar steamers.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR INDIA.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Pruse started yesterday for Naini Tal, in connection with the proposed location of a bacteriological laboratory there. The site chosen is in the Kumaon Hills.

THE RESIDENT OF KASHMIR AT GULMARG.

The Resident of Kashmir and staff's safe arrival at Gulmarg is reported.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 18.

10 p.m.	81·4

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	76·8

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 2.

THE GROSVENORS AND THE DERBY.

THE name of Grosvenor is intimately associated with the chronicles of the Derby—the greatest of our five classic contests on the Turf. Grosvenor, I need hardly say, is the family patronymic of the ducal house of Westminster, and the Grosvenor colours have six times been in the van of the race for the Blue Ribbon. Thus in 1790 Rhadamanthus was the winner; in 1792 John Bull followed in his footsteps, and 1794 Dædalus completed what we may aptly call the first trio at the end of last century. It was a feat even in those days of small fields to carry off the Derby so frequently—thrice out of five attempts. And Rhadamanthus and Dædalus were by the same sire, Justice. In the century intervening the Grosvenors had been raised to the dignity of a Marquisate, and still later to the proud position of a Dukedom. In 1880 the present Duke of Westminster thought it was time that history repeated itself, and in that year Bend Or scored his sensational success in the race, while in 1882 a filly varied the monotony of the continual victories of colts by getting home first three-quarters of a length in front of Lord Bradford's Quicklime and Mr. P. Lorrilard's Sachem—the second and third. Then in 1886 the mighty Ormonde imitated the example of his sire and grandsire, and also obtained Derby honours, and that from the Bard—the gamest of Petrarch's stock. Ah, what a life and death struggle was depicted on Fred. Archer's face that afternoon when The Bard for a few stripes held the peerless Ormonde. Thus in seven years the Duke of Westminster revived memories of the triumphs of the Lord Grosvenor of the eighteenth century—this latter complement of three completing the half-dozen victories to which I referred at the opening of this letter.

THE EATON STUD.

This time last year we had just passed through the Orme crisis, and England was agitated on the question whether Orme had really been poisoned or not. For this year's battle his Grace the Master of Eaton Hall has never had anything entered worth the trouble of being "got at." His only nominations originally were Joyful by Galopin—Farewell, and Oxford by Bend Or—Ruth. Joyful has been backed, but it has never been suggested that the "move," as the reporters say, was inspired. In addition to this Bend Or was represented by ten other nominations, in addition to two animals by Ormonde. Even then this year's Derby has not brought glory, laud, and honour to the Eaton Hall stud. Breeding is indeed a most fearful and wonderful lottery. Not very long ago I visited the Eaton stud, and spent there one of the most enjoyable days of my life. I purpose to tell you a little concerning the sires, beautiful brood mares, yearlings and foals that I saw there. I am not new to stud farms, but I have rarely been so interested. We reached the rare old city of Chester in excellent time, and on the ship Ormonde we steamed along the Dee in a little iron quay, which is bowered among the trees. The scenery along these few miles is positively charming. The Dee is a picturesque river. It rolls placidly along between emerald green fields. The hedgerows and trees were in full bloom, and the beautiful fresh-tinted leaves showed what a delightful spring we have had. I never saw the country with such verdure clad, and the gentle rain showers that fell occasionally—for it was just at the end of the long drought—but served to lay what dust there was, to touch the smiling landscape with Nature's own varnish, and to bring forth, as with the aid of magic, the latent incense, the aroma of health, which salutes and tickles one's olfactory organ after the gentle rain has descended upon the parched pastures and thirsty trees. These liquid crystals from heaven were, I thought, like the quality of mercy, twice blessed. We disembarked, and as soon as we were once more on terra cotta—as Mrs. Partington said—we walked along the well-kept roads of the Eaton estate to the residence of the stud groom, Mr. Chapman, who gave us a cordial welcome.

THE STUD GROOM.

Chapman, the Duke of Westminster's stud groom, went to Eaton many years ago as a rough rider, but he has long been the manager and director of this fashionable haras, over which it is evidently a pleasure for him to show me, and a privilege for me to see, listen, and enjoy. Now, Chapman looks every inch a horsey gentleman. Rubicund, sharp-featured, clean-limbed, well-conditioned, and out 5ft. 10½in., he is a very picture of life and activity. He knows his work, and does it. Fortunately, he is not a man of few words. He delights in his horses, and loves to talk about them, especially to an appreciative listener. He has a hundred and fifty head of thoroughbred equine stock in his care and keeping pretty well and all the year round, and he sees everyone of them at least once a day. As the paddocks, the stables, and the grazing lands are some distance apart, it requires about four hours to run round and see every animal. It is a tremendous responsibility. These aristocrats of the turf are worth many thousands of pounds, and we all know how very easy it is for an accident to happen—and an accident which, though slight in itself, might ultimately prove serious if not detected promptly and at once attended to. Chapman's whole soul is thrown into his task. He venerates his Grace and his one anxiety seems to please a generous, honest, unpretentious master, who knows a horse when he sees one. Invariably Chapman speaks of the stock as "our horses." Moreover, he is a walking talking stud-book. I'll warrant there's not an animal at Eaton whose pedigree for several generations back, on both sides, Chapman could not trace with the rapidity that a sharp sixth-standard boy recounts his ordinary multiplication table. He simply revels in equine genealogy, and no matter how many strange brood mares arrive on the farm overnight, next morning he is perfectly conversant with their family history and breeding, and can tell his Grace all about them with a fluency which is simply bewildering to a layman.

A RARE SHOWMAN.

And Chapman has the extreme felicity of showing many distinguished visitors round his premises. Whenever Chester races are being run he is pretty well confined to the stud, acting as friend and guide. Whenever there is an aristocratic house party at Eaton Hall, as there will be during the forthcoming Royal show at Chester, when the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Christian, and a host of the nobility are visiting the Duke of Westminster, you may be sure that Chapman will have an opportunity of displaying his prowess as a lecturer on horseflesh. And he is a showman. His discourses are perfectly fascinating. And, moreover, he has a pretty wit and a vivid memory. He told me with what pleasure he had conducted on a tour round the farm Dean Hole, of Rochester, and how very interested this brilliant clerical wit, this friend of Leach, Dickens, and Thackeray, was in the horses. He was quiet in earnest when he remarked, in an aside, that he wished there were more gentlemen of the cloth like Dean Hole—himself a rare old lover of sports, for sport's sake. The Duke dearly loves a chat with Chapman. One day the two were talking, and they eventually parted. A party of sight-seers had watched them. When they had separated one of the plebeian holiday seekers ventured to ask Chapman if the Duke ever came about there. He replied that he had been talking to him. "That was the Duke who just left me," he concluded. "O," replied his interrogator, "is that the Duke? Well I never! I thought he walked about with a golden crown on his head." The Duke of Westminster is not a man of that sort.

THE LORDS OF THE HAREM.

But I must proceed. "Cut the cackle and come to the osses." The stable yard in which the stallions are kept, and some few mares boxed, has stood as it looks at present for a century. It has just been re-painted for the Royal Show week, but with that exception the boxes are much as they were a hundred years ago. The disembodied spirits of half-a-dozen Derby winners haunt the stalls. Here, in his day and generation, could be seen Pot-8-os, or, as the horse should be called Potoooooooos, and he was the site of Waxy, Champion, and Tyrant, each of whom secured the blue ribbon of the Turf, not to mention the nine Eaton fillies who have proved irresistible in the Oaks, and the three St. Leger heroes, Touchstone (1834), Lancelot (1840), and Satirist (1841). Here, too, was bred Bend Or, and Ormonde, to say nothing of Mambrino—the father of so many great trotters. And the allusion to Touchstone reminds me that in the rear or the stable yard is a kind of mausoleum, where can be seen the mounted skeleton of this mighty horse who dwelt at Eaton Hall for thirty years, as well as the bones of the famous Beeswing. It is interesting to note that the skeleton of Touchstone would weigh more than the bones of a massive cart horse. The reason of this is not difficult to explain. The bones of a thoroughbred are so fine, so closely knit, that they are perfectly solid, and much resemble ivory if sawn into, whereas the fibre of the frame of a cart horse is much softer. The bone is not of such quality. In this stable yard will be found the celebrated lords of the harem. Under a cupola, in the middle of one side of the square, runs a wide passage, on either side of which are two commodious loose boxes. In the one stands Bend Or and in the other Arklow—an own brother in blood to Ormonde, who occupied this very box prior to proceeding to the Brazils. When the Duke of Westminster gave £16,000, early in the seventies, for Doncaster, some folk thought it was exceedingly dear. As a matter of fact it was merely buying a fortune, for Doncaster, the famous son of a famous sire—Stockwell—begat Bend Or, and the latter was the father of Ormonde, and each won the Derby, and the former the City and Suburban. After his brilliant career, Bend Or, by Doncaster—Rouge Rose, himself became a great stallion. It is impossible to recount his successes at the stud, but he takes forty mares a season at £200 each, which alone is £8,000 per annum, a nice annuity. His progeny has won an enormous sum in stakes—for the Duke never bets—and Ormonde was sold to Don Juan Bocau for £17,000. The Duke sold Ormonde because he possessed his sire, who still looks wonderfully well. Bend Or keeps his chestnut colour, but his peculiar black necks are deeper, intenser in tone, and it is worthy of note that these marks are transmitted to his offspring. Bend Or is kept in the best of health, for he walks 100 miles a week, one man being solely employed to take him on this prodigious pedestrian tour. When turned out in some of the paddocks, Bend Or dearly loves a good roll in one particular hollow in the grass. The other stallions are, as I have said, Arklow—own brother to Ormonde, who was not trained through an accident: the handsome and magnificent, but luckless Blue Green, by Cœruleus—Angelica, the latter by Galopin (the sire of St. Simon)—St. Angela and Gonsalvo who respectively ran second and third in the St. Leger three years ago to Memoir. 'Tis not often one sees a quartette of sires of this quality. The only mistake which the Duke of Westminster ever made in this department was to let Kendal go out of his possession. Of course, he could not know that Kendal would develop into such a sire that Continental buyers would offer the Irish millionaire, Mr. John Gubbins, £20,000 for the horse. This was refused, but Mr. Gubbins, with commendable spirit, sold Kendal to Mr. Platt, of the Beadle stud, Manchester, for several thousands less.

FASHIONABLE MATRONS.

Nor are the matrons, the brood mares at Eaton Hall, one whit less aristocratic or one tittle less bluer-blooded than the stallions. The Duke of Westminster and his stud groom believe that it is absolutely essential to pay as much attention to the selection of splendid mares as it is to secure good stallions. They dissent from the view that any mare is good enough, provided the horse is sound and well bred. And their judgment has been proved to be correct. They have a liking too for mares with a strain of Macoroni blood in their veins. They desire that the mares shall be as much alike as possible in shape, height and condition, and to use a stereotyped phrase, I must say they are a level lot. Lily Agnes by Macaroni—Polly Agnes is now 23 years old, but the dam of Ormonde looks the picture of health. She is rather hollow-backed as one might expect at her time of life, but she is in foal again and looks hale and hearty. Many a time has old Johnny Osborne thrown his leg over this world-famous mare, who it is said has probably presented the Duke with £80,000. Grazing in the same paddocks—and each paddock is five acres in extent, with rich, succulent, tender grass, running water and complete drainage is Angelica, the dam of Blue Green and of his half brother Orme. She looks well, but she is eight years younger than Lily Agnes. Among other mares I saw I may mention Camilla—one of whose offspring, Camillarde, a two-year old, is expected to run well at Ascot. And Orme is to run at Ascot against La Fleche, who is thought at Eaton to be 10lb behind the colt. This is a large order, but we shall see. I was also introduced to Ruth—a sterling mare. Farewell, Quetta, Sandiway (who ought to have won the Cambridgeshire), Rydal, Ornament, a sister to Ormonde, and Napoli. All have foals, and all are doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Napoli has an own brother to Orvieto, a possible Derby winner, whom we saw imbibing mother's milk. There is also a foal, an own brother to Ormonde.

ARISTOCRATIC JUVENILES.

The most entrancing objects of interest, however, were the yearlings. There are eight very smart and likely-looking juveniles. It is the custom for them to be kept at Eaton pretty late in the year prior to going to Mr. John Porter at Kingsclere. Chapman always breaks them in, so that they are ready to hand when the great John takes them in his charge. These yearlings include some great swells, I can assure you. There is Orelio—(pronounced Oh, really oh) a chestnut by Bend Or—Lily Agnes, and consequently another brother to Ormonde, who looks well and moves splendidly. He has powerful quarters and gets his legs well under him in galloping. Blue Rose is a bay filly by Cœruleus—Angelica, and consequently sister to Blue Green. A very fine bay colt—a rare mover—is Star Ruby by Hampton—Ornament. The Duke has three named after surrounding villages. Tarporley, a bay colt by St. Simon—Ruth, has the fiddle-head of St. Simon's stock, but he is bigger than most of his get and a colt who should not be forgotten. Baddeley by Sheen—Farewell is not unlike his sire, and Adderley by Ayrshire—Sandiway, a chestnut filly should be remembered. Another filly of the Bend Or family is Orphaline by Bend Or—Camilla, and she will be heard of again as she is well made and can go. The remaining yearling is Cayenne, a chestnut colt of promise, who is a commoner in breeding compared with his fellows, being by Pepper and Salt—Quetta. Pepper and Salt was purchased from the Duke of Beaufort by the master of Eaton for the benefit of tenant farmers, but they did not make proper use of their opportunities, and the horse is now on the Continent. As I looked at Orelio I remarked, "He'll win the Derby if he's as good as Ormonde." "Aye" said Chapman, he'll win if he's only half as good." And then he told me that Ormonde had a "pipe-opener" with Coracle prior to meeting Minting and Ormonde at Ascot. He gave Coracle 2st. 5lb. and simply lost him. Aye, the mighty Ormonde was the horse of the century. Surely his skeleton is worth preserving as much as that of Touchstone. I am glad to be assured that his wind ailment, has always been exaggerated, and that other horses have made the same noise without being regarded as confirmed "roarers" Farewell to Farewell and the great equine aristocrats of the Eaton stud.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT FRERE BUNDER.

ONE of the most disastrous fires took place last night, at 11 o'clock, in the hay stacks stored in the open ground, near the Alexandra Mill, at Sewree. No sooner the fire was discovered than an alarm was raised, and all the fire engines put in an early appearance, and began to play upon the flames. The rain was pouring heavily, but that did not check the progress of the fire which speedily spread to a number of other stacks and the strenuous efforts of the fire-brigade staff were rendered unsuccessful. There were two blocks, one consisting of 48 stacks and another of 29, the latter was saved by the fire-brigade, but the former was completely burnt down. The Deputy Commissioner of Police and Superintendent Nolan were present on the scene. The fire was not extinguished when we went to press. The damage is considerable. The flames were visible all over the town.

THE HIGH COURT COMPOUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to invite the attention of the High Court authorities to the large quantity of water, which finds its way to the main entrance passage. This passage was covered with water on account of the heavy downpour, and, to say the least of it, was very annoying to those frequenting the Court. It is a certain road to sickness on account of people staying in their wet shoes all day occasioned by the passage being covered with water. It is hoped that the necessary steps will soon be taken to keep the water from coming into this place.—Yours, &c.,

FELIX.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

YESTERDAY the Bombay Corporation refused to allow the discarded furniture, which occupied their new Council Hall when opened, to be returned in a modified form. They prefer the old arrangement.

THE Corporators of Bombay say there is no harm in defacing postage stamps when placed on letters and parcels, and consider it prevents the annoyance of petty stamp thefts.

THE Municipal Commissioner's attention has been called to the state of Bhuleshwar Road and the Bhoiwada Lanes, which Dr. Viegas says become flooded during the monsoon.

DR. BANKS says the zoological collection at the Bombay Victoria Gardens is not worthy of the motto which the city bears. Mr. Mehta does not think it should be dignified with the name of "zoological collection." The Commissioner will report on the matter.

A REMARKABLE natural phenomenon, writes a correspondent of the North China *Daily News*, was witnessed at Nankin on the night of the 13th May, at half-past 10 o'clock, when the inhabitants living in the vicinity of the Viceroy's *yamen* were visited by a hailstorm, the average size of the hail being that of "a chicken's egg" with a pink colour and an offensive odour. It hailed for over half-an-hour and was observed to fall only within a radius of three hundred square yards from the Viceregal *yamen*. No other spot beyond this area was visited by the hailstones. The superstitious Chinese think that the blood of the innocents shed in the *Kolao Hui* trials has risen up to Heaven and that this is a warning to the Judges. As the Viceroy Liu K'un-yi's feelings tend towards the unreal, it is thought that the recent hailstorm will do some good towards ameliorating the condition of the recently captured Society men.

A MYSTERIOUS affair occurred at Shanghai some time ago which is causing a good deal of talk in the foreign community. An Australian and a British tide-waiter hired a houseboat, took with them a German sailor, and proceeded to sea, with the intention, it is said, of crossing the Pacific to America. They returned a few days after. The German sailer was missing, and his companions state that he fell overboard and was drowned. They were allowed to get off scot-free to Hongkong, and the press and public are indignant that no steps were taken by the Consular authorities to detain the men and have the matter thoroughly investigated.

A MOST remarkable order has been promulgated in the Burmese quarters of Mandalay, and a flutter of mild excitement has, says the local paper, been created in consequence. The order is to the effect that every Burman householder is to provide himself with, and keep near to hand, 10 sticks or *lathies*; 5 poles with cloth, saturated in oil, tied around the ends, one spear and a certain number of jars or chatties filled with water. In addition to this each quarter is to have its own pass-word, and any one caught during the night in any quarter without being able to give this pass-word, will be arrested. No instructions appear to have been issued with this order as to the purpose for which the sticks, etc., are required, and the people are therefore forming all sorts of conjectures.

COLONEL CALDECOTT, Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, has proceeded to England on duty for about four or five months, for the purpose of assisting the India Office in the purchase of plant for the manufacture of cordite, and to look after the instruction at Waltham Abbey of the employes who are to be trained there for some months before coming out to India. He will also make arrangements for experimental nitro-glycerine plant for the manufacture of acids at Kirkee,

MR. THOMAS DENHAM, M.A., vice-Principal of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, has, in his capacity as late editor of the *Madras Journal of Education*, been appointed one of the Honorary vice-Presidents of the Department of Educational Publications at the World's Congress at Chicago. He has also been asked to prepare a paper on Educational Journalism in India which paper is to be read at, and afterwards published in the proceedings of, the Congress of Education, Chicago.

IT is most difficult, as we anticipated says an up-country paper, to follow the course of the Hazara rebellion in Afghanistan. From late reports it would appear that the tribesmen were goaded to insurrection by the arbitrary action of the Amir's officials in Hesud. This district lies in the valley of the Upper Helmand, south of Bamian. It would appear that the Afghan Governor seized the family of a local Hazara chief and deported them to Kabul. He was promptly attacked and besieged in his fort by the local clans. Terms were arrived at, under which the siege was raised, on condition that the captivos would be released. The Governor took advantage of the truce to flee to a place of safety, and the Afghan troops marched against the Hazaras. The latter took up a defensive position on the Helmand, but were rurprised at night, and defeated with a loss of two hundred and fifty killed. The Afghan loss was also heavy. On news of this defeat reaching the tribesmen further to the south, they assembled their forces and succeeded in defeating another column sent to operate in the Dehzangi country. Since these two actions the Hazaras generally have been in a state of unrest, and the Amir has sent several thousand men to coerce them. Further fighting is imminent, but it is not yet known whether the Afghan troops are sufficiently strong to overrun the whole of the independent portions of the Hazarajat.

SEVEN seamen belonging to the German mail steamer "Preussen," have been arrested at Shanghai in connection with the stabbing of several Chinamen, two of whom have succumbed to their injuries. The Germans say they were acting in self-defence.

REGARDING statements which have appeared in the home papers on the subject of the impure water-supply to Agra cantonments, and the consequent deaths of British officers from enteric fever, says:—"the local paper," it may be explained that the extension of the water-works from the city to the military lines will be carried out this year. Sanction for the necessary expenditure was given some time ago, but the work could not be carried out at once. The policy adopted by the military authorities has been that all cantonments should be supplied with pure water in turn, those which were declared to be most unhealthy being first dealt with. Six lakhs of rupees per annum have been devoted to this purpose from the annual grant of one crore for military works, and the Government add three lakhs, in order to ensure the schemes being pushed forward to completion. With these nine lakhs, good deal has been already done, but it was impossible that the requirements of every cantonment could be met at once. From reports which have reached us it appears that impure milk was at the bottom of the outbreak of typhoid at Agra. The military authorities have given every possible encouragement to the establishment of regimental dairies in all large military stations, and it is said they are prepared to be generous in the matter of grants in this connection. The question of the appointment of an Inspector of Dairy Farms has been under consideration, bnt no definite conclusion has yet been arrived at. It is clearly established that milk is the great vehicle of enteric poison, and the greatest care should be exercised in the direction of securing a pure supply, withont resort being had to the bazaars. If regimental dairies were established in every station, from which messes might be supplied, there would be far fewer causes of enteric fever among the officers.

THE erection of a grandiose orthodox cathedral at Warsaw, says an Odessa Correspondent, causes much sensation in Poland generally, the more patriotic Poles seeing in this event the last blow to their aspirations after autonomy. The project has the direct patronage of the Czar, and General, Gourko has issued a public appeal through the Russian Press for contributions to make the new cathedral worthy of "Holy Orthodox Church." General Gourko states incidentally that the military and other orthodox chapels in the Polish capital are at present capable of accommodating only about six thousand worshippers, whilst the total number of orthodox believers is about forty-two thousand. The whole Russian element in Warsaw is admittedly connected with some branch of the State service.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 13th instant:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th May, 1893, reporting that building (No. 67) belonging to the Trust on the Mazagon Reclamation occupying, with temporary verandahs and surroundings, about 5½ sticks, only lets for Rs. 12 a month or less than the value of the land alone, which in the neighbourhood is worth Rs. 3 per stick per mensem and recommending that the building be demolished and the land set free. Read memo. by the Engineer, dated 6th June 1893, stating that the buildings is partly situated on the site of a proposed road on Mazagon Reclamation and will have to be removed before constructing the road, that it is valued at Rs. 100 in the valuation statement of Port Trust properties, and may last another 5 years with annual repairs; but recommending that it be removed as it is not in good repair and in its present state is not suitable to let for dwellings.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The sum realised from the sale of the old materials should be credited to capital.

Read letter from Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Co., dated 8th June 1893, stating, with reference to their application for a license to work as stevedores in the Wet Docks, that they propose doing the stevedoring work themselves and are prepared to provide the necessary gear to carry on the work. Submitted list showing that there are now 17 licensees, and that 6 of them do not themselves work as stevedores.

Resolution.—Licenses to stevedores should be renewable every year and in submitting applications for renewals the Docks Superintendent should report whether the licensee has himself worked as a stevedore and whether there is any complaint of work entrusted to him having been performed in an unsatisfactory manner. 2. A license for one year may be issued to Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Co. on these terms.

Resumed consideration of a letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., addressed to the Docks Superintendent, recommending, with a view to safeguard the trade, that no person should be permitted to do muccadum or carting work unless he is licensed or gives proper security. Read report by the Docks Superintendent, No. 1629, dated the 13th May 1893.

Resolution.—In the opinion of the Trustees Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s proposal to allow none but persons licensed by the Trustees to work in the Docks as muccadums or carting agents is not feasible as the Dock Officers are bound to deliver cargo to any person authorized by the owner to receive them on the bill of lading and delivery order being produced.

Read letter from the Traffic Superintendent, Bhavanagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porebandar Railway, dated 23rd May 1893, informing the Trustees that Messrs. Muncherjee Vadilal and Co., carting agents, Colaba, have been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Railway in connection with the booking and delivering of goods by the State Railway steamer Calder; and requesting that their Agents may be given every assistance in their business. Read report by the Docks Superintendent, No. 2107, dated 27th May, 1893, detailing the arrangements he proposes to make for the accommodation of this traffic; and enquiring whether the Dock charges on cargo will be paid by Messrs. Vadilal and Co. or the Railway. Read letter to the Traffic Superintendent, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porebandar Railway, No. 1892, dated 30th May, 1893, intimating that suitable arrangements have been made for the receipt and delivery of the Railway's goods passing though the Docks, but that Messrs. Vadilal and Co. propose that the Dock dues should be recovered by them at the same time as the railway charges, and that they should afterwards settle with the Docks Superintendent for the total amount due in respect of each steamer's cargo; and requesting to be furnished with an undertaking from the Railway authorities that they will hold themselves responsible for the payment of all such dues. Read letter from the Traffic Superintendent, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porebander Railway, dated 5th June, 1893, saying that his Railway will be responsible for Dock dues in reference to cargo carried by the s. s. Calder between Bombay and Bhavnagar bandar and handled by the Railway Agents, Messrs. Vadilal and Co., carting agents, Colaba, Bombay.

Resolution.—Approved, subject to the Agents of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway or their Agents depositing a thousand rupees. 2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of terminating this arrangement at any time.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 5026, dated 9th June, 1893, forwarding copy of letter addressed by him to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, in which he has given instructions for the immediate erection, at the cost of the Municipality, as determined at a conference held in his office with the Commissioner of Police and the Secretary, Port Trust, of four semaphores, one on each side of the level crossings on the Frere Road, and to place a man in charge of each pair of semaphores with orders to raise and lower them under the orders of the Police Constables stationed at the crossings, the wages of the men to be also met for the present by the Municipality; and stating that he prefers a trial of this expedient to that of posts and ropes proposed by the Trustees, that he does not think the Municipality can fairly be asked to pay any part of the charges for posts and ropes, as the difficulty is one which is caused solely in the interests of the Railway and the Port Trust, and that, holding this view, he doubts whether the Municipality would ultimately consent to maintain the establishment for working the semaphores, though, while the project is in the experimental stage, he has no objection to pay for it in the general interests of traffic. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 2382, of 3rd June. 1893, reporting, with reference to a suggestion made in the Trustees' Resolution No. 143, dated 16th May, 1893, that arrangements can be made for some of the shunting work to be done between 5 and 7 a.m. and 7 and 9 p.m. when the vehicular traffic on the Frere Road is the least, provided a fee of Rs. 5 be paid to the Customs Department for attending the Railway gates for the admission and removal of wagons before and after the usual hours, but the fee would not cover shunting in and out a whole night, and that the Railway Department would be prepared to do the shunting at such times, but adding that, in view of the risk of goods being passed out at night inside of, or attached to, an empty railway wagon by persons intending to steal them, a special and trustworthy man will have to be told off to examine all wagons leaving the Docks out of the usual hours.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner's proposal may be accepted as an experiment. The Docks Superintendent should, as proposed, arrange for, as much as possible, of the shunting to be done in the morning and evening. He should depute a responsible officer to examine the wagons before they pass out of the Dock premises.

Read letter from the Engineer, reporting that the sum of Rs. 10,000, sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 90, dated 28th March 1893, for removing rock near Carnac Bunder, will be exhausted by the 15th June 1893; stating that, in view of the instructions given in Trustees' Resolution No. 84 of the 21st March, it has been deemed advisable to remove the rock to a depth not less than 57·00 on T. H. D., as that is the minimum level proposed for the South Channel should that work ultimately be carried out, and all work done under the present sanction is to the good and will form part of the channel deepening while anything less would be more expensive in the long run; that the area which has been cleared is therefore less than if the rock had been taken out to 60·00 only; recommending that the work be continued along the line A. B. on the plan forwarded with his letter and that the channel, which is now almost completed, widened to 60 ft; stating that the total quantity of rock remaining uncleared as shown in the modified plan, [illegible], to 57·00 instead of 60·00 and 60ft. wide (instead of as shown on plan) is estimated at about 200 brass, and the cost of removal at Rs. 7,000; and requesting sanction to this expenditure.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against the provision of Rs. 2.20,000 under Victoria Dock Capital Account for new Hooper Barge for dredging.

Statement showing the quantity of goods railed into the Docks and the revenue derived therefrom during May 1893:—

Description.	Quantity railed in. Bags.	Tonnage. Tons	cwts.	Receipts. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat	132,526	13,252	12	3,721	0	4

Statement of cottons, twist and metals in Port Trust Warehouses during May 1893:—

	May 1893.	May 1892.
Cotton, bales	10,651	20,402
Do. cases	12,228	12,871
Twist, bales	54	98
Copper, tons	354¾	790¼
Yellow Metal, tons	875	861¼

Pilotage Statement:—

	For week ending 9th June, 1893.	For week ending 9th June, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	28	19
" out of	22	28
" transported	16	15
" attended to	2	..
" warped	1	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

A. PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	15	15
" left	13	10
" remaining in dock	13	14
B. VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	9	4
" left	8	10
" remaining in dock	11	9

C. MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 10th June.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S s Bormida	2,220	1 day.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office. Mr. George Cotton was called to the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Budrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hasambhai Visram, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Pranjivandas Culliandass, Rahimtula Khairaz, G. W. Roughton, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

AMENDMENT OF A SECTION.

Letter to the President, No. 1535, General Department, dated 1st May, 1893, from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Vidal, stating that the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs has been instructed to draft a Bill to amend Section 521 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888 was recorded.

THE QUESTION OF ROAD-MAKING.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved that Memorandum No. 1677, dated 25th April, 1893, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter No. 953, dated 22nd idem, from the Executive Engineer, reporting on the question of road-making should be recorded. In submitting the motion to the meeting Mr. Shroff said that on the last occasion when the question had come before them he brought to the notice of the Corporation that a large amount of money was spent in opening and packing most of the roads in the Fort and other parts simply with a view to make them stronger. In many of the cases it was sheer waste of money as the roads were strong enough and did not require packing. There was a considerable difference of opinion on the question, and the Commissioner was requested to report on the subject. The report was now before them, and it spoke for itself. According to one theory packing was necessary, whilst according to another theory packing was not necessary. After seeing the report it was for the Corporation to consider which roads required packing, and which did not.

The Executive Engineer in his report said:

Sir,—With reference to your No. 6282, dated 22nd June, 1892, I have the honor to report that the question as to whether it is necessary to provide carriage roads with a stone-packing has been discussed at great length by eminent Road Engineers both in Europe and in India. It is a case which is known among Engineers as the Macadam versus the Telfold System of Road-making. In England these two systems have their partisans, one party claiming the superiority for the road covering of stone metal only, as brought into vogue by Macadam, whilst the other giving preference to the plan pursued by Telford in the great national roads constructed in Great Britain within about the same period. 2. The advantages and disadvantages of the sub-pavement or "bottoming" as it is called which forms the characteristic difference between Macadam and Telford Systems have been fully discussed. It is alleged against the Macadam roads that, in compressible soils like clay, the wheels of a loaded cart force the stones into the earth, that in wet weather the clay rises up into the voids between the stone metal, thereby preventing the consolidation of the road covering, and that there is a considerable movement, and therefore wear and tear due to the elasticity of the road bed. On the other hand it is claimed by the partisans of the Macadam System that the evils complained of against that system do not exist, that under the Telford System the metal wears away much more rapidly between the wheels of the loaded vehicles above, and the unyielding bottoming below than when the road covering is laid directly on the earth, and that generally a soft and elastic bottom is superior to a hard and non-yielding one. 3, The subject of road-making had a few years ago excited renewed interest and discussion amongst the French Engineers also, and the conclusion drawn from experience their, is that a covering of stone metal alone is sufficient under the heaviest traffic and for the most frequented roads. Some of the French Engineers recommend that in very clayey soils either a paved bottoming after the Telford System be resorted to, or that the soil be well compressed before placing the metal. 4. General H. St. Clair Wilkins, R. E., an officer who had considerable experience in road-making in this Presidency, states as follows in his book on Mountain Roads:—"The paved road system of Mr. Telford is now almost exploded. It consisted of laying a rough pavement on the top of the formation surface over which the covering materials were laid. The system may commend itself perhaps where stone suitable for the purpose is plentiful, but it is now known that good roads without the disadvantages of the paving system are to be obtained by giving the covering material a certain thickness, whether of macadams metal or broken stone or of stone of a less degree of hardness. "The paving system as applied to the formation surface of a road has been found unsatisfactory. The stones work up through the covering material which in time seem to sink through the paving into the sub-soil. The covering materal has then to be renewed to a considerable thickness to restore the roads surface." 5. I submit a statement, of the road in this City treated with the packing method. In the colum of remarks the result of such treatment is given as reported to me by the Chief Inspector of Roads. 6. My own humble opinion is that, in cases of roads constructed a long time ago, the surfaces of which have been subjected to long continued or heavy traffic, I am not in favor of taking up the road material and putting in a new bottom. In such cases the best thing is to put a good thick layer of metal and well consolidate it. 7. In cases of new roads to be built on soft or compressible soils, or newly reclaimed ground, such as the Elphinstone Estate or Chowpatty ground, where the land has been recently reclaimed from the Sea, stone-packing is essential and should be insisted on. Packing or bottoming is unnecessary in cases of new roads on hard incompressible soils.

Mr. Shroff's proposition being put to the Corporation it was carried.

THE PRACTICE OF DEFACING POSTAGE LABELS.

The Corporation considered letter No. 1641, dated 4th May, 1893, from the Deputy Director-General of the Post Offices of India, forwarding memorandum recorded by the Director-General on the subject of the discontinuance of the practice of defacing postage labels by means of rubber stamps or by writing or marks, and requesting the Corporation to favour him with an expression of its views on the subject.

In the memorandum of the Director-General it was stated:

For many years past the public in this country have been allowed to deface postage labels on letters or other articles before they are posted, by marking them with a pen or writing upon them, and at one time this practice may be said to have been encouraged by the Post Office. 2. This has led, by a natural extension, to the use of rubber stamps by certain sections of the public for the same purpose, and in some cases to the printing of names or initial letters upon postage labels. The former practice has been hitherto recognized by the Post Office, but the use of printing has always been discountenanced whenever a reference on the subject has been made to the Director-General, as tending to render it more difficult for postal officials to maintain a proper check against the employment of previously used labels for paying postage. 3. This use of rubber stamps has largely increased of late, and the practical results of the action on the part of the public in defacing postage labels has been made the subject of a special enquiry. Hundreds of covers with the postage labels defaced by means of rubber stamps have been collected from all parts of the country, and an examination of these covers and the reports on the case have shown conclusively that the present practice of using rubber stamps constitutes a very serious interference with the work of the Post Office. These stamps are of various kinds, but in the great majority of cases they consist of a circular or oval border with the name of a firm running round it, and the place of business or other information, extending at times to a number of closely packed words, occupying the centre, while occasionally the date, or a coat of arms or other design (in one instance a railway engine) is added. The ink most commonly in vogue is of a violet colour, but red and black ink are also used, the last-named colour being open to special objections. The impressions as a general rule are heavy, they have a tendency to become smudged as they fall across the damp postage labels, and they occupy so much of the surface of these labels that the process of examining the latter with a view to see whether they have been previously used is seriously retarded, especially at night-time, and, in many instances, rendered quite impossible. The effect of this has been to induce neglect of an important check against frauds on postal revenue. Within the last year several cases have been discovered in which the fraudulent employment of previously used postage labels had been attempted under cover of the impressions of rubber stamps, and there is reason to believe that other cases of a similar kind have escaped notice. It has also to be said that postal enquiries are frequently defeated because post-marks are found to be absolutely undecipherable owing to the existence of these rubber stamp impressions. It seems quite clear, therefore, that the use of rubber stamps for the purpose of defacing postage labels cannot be allowed to continue. 4. The further question has then to be considered whether the practice of marking postage labels with a pen or of writing upon them may still remain in force. The mere stroke of a pen across a postage label or the writing of a date in figures may not constitute any real interference with the check to be exercised by postal officials; but if marking or writing is to be permitted at all it is a matter of practical difficulty to fix any limits as to the extent to which it may be carried, especially when it is remembered that the Post Office is used by every class of the community. The late enquiry has shown that in some number of cases marking with a pen extends to the covering of the whole surface of a postage label with a checker-work in ink, that the words "stamped" and "paid," can be written, (in one instance the latter word had been written three times over on the same stamp), so as to almost obliterate a postage label, and that initials and dates can grow, especially in the case of Natives of the country, into long entries. The marking of postage labels is, of course, no complete protection against their removal, as a marked label can be used on another letter with impunity so far as the Post Office is concerned, but it is probable that it operates to some extent as a check against petty thefts by servants and others, as when labels have once been marked they will not command, it may be thought, so ready a sale as unmarked ones, at any rate, among honest people, though we have had experience of their being publicly sold. 5. One other matter should perhaps be referred to. The adhesive property of the gum on postage labels of certain denominations received from England a few years back was undoubtedly defective, though it is hoped that this is now becoming a thing of the past, and there seems to be a belief abroad that making a mark across postage labels after they have been affixed to a cover may prevent the person addressed from being charged with double postage should the labels become detached. No doubt in cases in which it could be clearly shown that the postage label had come off in transit after a letter or other article had been accepted as prepaid at the office of posting, the charge for postage due would not be made or would be refunded on a representation of the facts. But the proof to be looked to would not be the marks made by the sender, but by the obliterator at the office where the article was posted. Experience, however, has a shown that even in the past these cases have been exceedingly few, and it is believed that the point is not of any real importance in deciding the present question. 6. In the interests of the Post Office it is desirable that the system of marking labels should be altogether given up. The universal rule in other countries appears to be, not to recognize in payment of postage any postage label that has been marked in any way before the letter or other article to which it may be affixed was posted, and the difficulty of finding any safe ground short of this position has already been dwelt upon. If the system should be given up, it will be possible to introduce the principle of a unified stamp, with its undoubted advantages both to Government and the public for revenue purposes as well as postal purposes. The matter, however, requires the fullest consideration. The Post Office in India has always endeavoured to adapt its rules so far as these can fairly be done to the special conditions of this country and the views of the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies should be obtained on the subject, so that every argument as to the public convenience in the matter shall receive full attention. If marking by the public should be prohibited, perforation would be allowed as in the case of the rules of the United Kingdom and other countries. 7. It should be added that if it should be decided to put a stop to the practice of marking postage labels as well as to the use of rubber stamps for defacing them, the fullest publicity will be given to the orders to be issued and a reasonable period allowed before they are brought into force so that inconvenience may as far as possible be prevented. It will also be provided that the orders should be enforced at first with great discretion. 8. The statement below shows the extent to which the use of rubber stamp and the practice of marking postage labels is carried at certain selected places and will be found of interest. It is founded on an actual examination of all the articles posted at the places named for a period of a week. It may be said generally that the practice of marking postage labels is much more common among Europeans than among Natives of the country, though it has to be remembered that the latter chiefly use post cards and embossed envelopes for their correspondence, with regard to which the question of marking does not arise—

Names of Offices.	Percentage of covers with labels defaced by rubber stamps.	Percentage of covers with labels defaced otherwise than by rubber stamps.	Total percentage of covers with defaced labels.	Percentage of covers with undefaced labels.
Calcutta	18·3	13·6	31·9	68·1
Howrah	8·9	34·7	43·6	56·4
Darjeeling	6·1	3·5	40·9	59·1
Arrah Dinapore Gaya Mozafferpore	5·7	25·5	31·2	68·8
Madras	33·6	16·3	49·9	50·1
Bangalore	1·4	8·4	9·8	90·2
Ootacamund	8·7	20·2	28·9	71·1
Hyderabad	4·8	0·9	5·7	94·3
Ahmedabad	1·16	1·50	2·66	97·34
Bombay	20·96	15·40	36·36	63·64
Poona	4·01	49·57	53·58	46·42
Surat	0·03	4·43	4·46	95·54
Baroda	0·41	1·38	1·79	98·21
Allahabad	5·12	6·04	11·16	88·84
Cawnpore	11·16	4·84	16·00	84·00
Naini Tal	21·66	55·05	76·71	23·29
Simla	20·37	18·63	32·00	61·00
Delhi	5·16	4·01	9·17	90·83

Mr. Javerilal moved "that the figures quoted by the Director-General show that the practice of defacing postage labels was very widespread, and will no doubt increase, but the Corporation while admitting that the custom interfered to a certain extent with the work of the post office, saw no valid reason why it should be altogether prohibited. The drawing of a line in ink across the stamp and envelope or wrapper might be permitted and all other means of defacement prohibited. The cancelling of stamps did no doubt afford protection against petty pilfering, and so long as the revenues of the post office were not affected the public might be permitted to continue what was a practice of long standing, and that the Deputy Director-General be informed accordingly." Mr. Javerilal, in moving the proposition, said that the reason why the public defaced postage labels on letters, or other articles was one of self-protection. As business men it was, he believed, within the experience of every member that the postal stamps, adhesive though they were, did not stick. It was, therefore found necessary in order that the stamps might not be tampered with either by sepoys who carried the letters or by the postal department that the stamps had to be obliterated. To diminish frauds, he thought, the best course the post office authorities might adopt would be to issue one-anna and two-anna embossed covers or wrappers. This would largely dispense with the use of adhesive stamps.

Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur seconded the motion.

Rai Bahadur Luxumonsing moved as an amendment "that, in reply to letter No. 1,641, dated 4th May, 1893, the Deputy Director-General of the Post Offices of India be informed that in view of the serious interference with the work of the postal department, which was very clearly set forth in the memo. of the Director-General, the Corporation see no valid reason why the practice of defacing postage labels should not be prohibited."

Dr. Mody seconded.

Mr. Kur observed that the omission of drawing a line across the stamp often caused them to pay twice for the same letter.

Mr. Roughton remarked that the practice at present in use was uniformly followed. The gum used by the postal authorities was of an inferior quality. It was the experience of every business man that the defacement of the postage labels was a protection against dishonest sepoys or employe's in the post office. It was a matter of satisfaction to everybody that a line across the stamp or some such mark was a protection.

Mr. Kabraji brought to the notice of the Corporation the fact that at one time encouragement was given to the practice of marking the stamps. A request was made to all business men by the post office to mark their stamps. In his opinion, the Corporation was rightly advised in telling the authorities that the present practice of drawing a line across the stamp should be allowed. The amendment being put to the meeting, was rejected, and the original motion was carried by a large majority.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved a proposition, and while he was reading the resolution, Mr. Wacha complained that he could not hear him at all. He was simply murmuring to himself. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasji: Mr. Wacha appears to be deaf when I am speaking, but he hears well enough when others are speaking. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha made a mumbling noise, and said Dr. Cowasji was heard to speak like that only. (Loud laughter.)

Dr. Cowasji: It is certainly better than your wild noise. (Laughter.)

The President: Order, order. (Hear, hear.)

The business was then proceeded with.

MR. FRAMJI ADERJI ON THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

The President informed the meeting that a letter from Mr. Framji Aderji, expressing his views on the sewage system of Bombay, had been sent to the President to bring it before the meeting.

Mr. Roughton thought the best way of disposing of the letter was to pass it to the next business. He accordingly moved that the Corporation should pass to the next business on the agenda paper.

Dr. Banks seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mehta said that he quite understood why Mr. Roughton moved such a proposition, yet he thought the Corporation must dispose of business before them in a formal way. He therefore moved as an amendment that the letter should be recorded. He did not want the Corporation to send any reply to the writer. The matter had, as Mr. Roughton had reminded them, been disposed of by the Corporation once before.

Dr. Katrak seconded the amendment, which being put to the meeting, was carried.

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT THE FURNITURE.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, in accordance with notice of motion, moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to bring back, in consultation with the Executive Engineer and the architect, all the new furniture in the Council chambers, including the desks and the dais, and to re-arrange the seats with such modifications as may be deemed necessary for the convenience of the Councillors, reserving at the same time such space as may be available for the due admission of the outside public into the hall."

Mr. Kabrajee said: Sir, new furniture in an old house is not such an anomaly as old furniture in a new house. (Hear, hear.) It is within the experience of all that when one occupies a new house he generally, if he can manage it, furnishes it with new fittings and appointments. Of course all cannot furnish with new fittings and appointments, but all do renovate the fittings of their houses even if they are one hundred years old. But, Sir, to fit up a new mansion with oldish and shabby upholstery, is to my mind an unheard of thing—(Mr. Mehta: Hear, hear.)—especially when that mansion is built on a scale of magnificence, and in consonance with its public importance, and more especially when that new furniture has been ordered and paid for and ready for immediate arrangements and use. To have the mansion furnished with oldish-looking articles of furniture is a very strange freak of human nature. My main point, the main point on which I wish to address the Corporation, is simply this. The present position is that a set of furniture suited to the tastes and business of the building, ordered and paid for on a lavish scale, being in a state of readiness for use, is allowed to lay idle and rot away, simply because on the first day that a meeting was held in this hall, it did not suit the convenience of some of the members present. The Corporation has had to pay to the tune of Rs. 12,500 for the furniture required for this hall, and not only has it been lying ready for use, but what strikes me as very important is that no other use has been suggested, no other disposition of this valuable property has been suggested. It is true that in a hasty moment the Corporation disliked the furniture that was at that time arranged in the hall, and it is true they ordered its removal, but since then no attempt has been made to see if the furniture can be sold. The dais has been put up for auction without any successful result.

The Commissioner: It was sold.

Mr. Kabrajee, continuing, said: I find that the auction could not realise more than Rs. 250, for the dais which originally cost Rs. 2,500. I do not know if the auction has been confirmed, but to my knowledge the sale has not been confirmed, and I am inclined to think the auction was not authorised, but that the Commissioner tried it as a test sale, and if it brought a good price, perhaps he would have asked the sanction of the Corporation to the sale. No such thing took place, the sale was tried and a most inadequate amount was offered for it. It seems all efforts have proved unsuccessful for the disposal of this valuable property, and the furniture now lies idle, rusting and rotting and filling up the corridors in a very uncomfortable way, and exposed to all the inclemencies of the heavy monsoon. Presently a servant will be required to keep it in order, and a duster with some classic name will be asked for. That such valuable property should be allowed to be idle without use is my main contention on which I rest my argument. It cannot be denied that the Corporation sanctioned the outlay, and very wisely too, considering the artistic style of the building, and it is also true that now like a white elephant it is difficult to dispose of. I therefore ask you what is the best thing to do? I say there is nothing else to do but bring it back, and put it to the use it was intended for. I ask my friends opposite what other course they have to suggest? I think in justice to the architect a better trial than the five minutes trial given the furniture should be allowed.

Mr. Wacha: Query, query.

Mr. Kabrajee: I am so much in favour of bringing the furniture back that I thought of bringing this motion earlier, and I was emboldened by my friend Mr. Mehta's ruling that in matters of internal economy and where internal management is concerned, no notice of motion is necessary, and a member can bring on a motion at any time, but still I waited the legal three months to expire mainly for the reason that I wanted to see what would take place within the three months to make me change my mind, or to see if there could be any alternative suggestion. Ample trial has now been given to the opposition arrangement, and we now find ourselves in the same position as before. I cannot believe that any member in this hall wishes that the money spent on the valuable furniture should be thrown away. I cannot conceive that the advocates of economy—gentlemen who pose as great advocates of economy—should after paying Rs. 12,000 for an article should advocate the sheer waste of that money and the most wanton destruction of this property.

Mr. Wacha: *Wah, wah.*

Mr. Kabrajee: If we look at the dais alone, that cost Rs. 2,500, whilst five desks cost Rs. 1,700. The President's chair cost Rs. 150, and four chairs cost Rs. 245.

Mr. Wacha: Rs. 240 each?

Mr. Kabrajee: No. The platform cost Rs. 279, and the railing at the back Rs. 116. Those old chairs have a tendency to make one sleep—(laughter)—whilst the new ones keep you awake, active, and alert. They had high backs certainly, but one of the chair has been experimented upon and the back cut down to reasonable and comfortable limits.

(Here a chair with the back reduced by about twelve inches so that one member could see another was exhibited.)

Mr. Mehta: Are we going to have the chair placed upon the table for inspection?

The President: I think not.

Mr. Wacha: Perhaps Mr. Kabrajee will stand on the chair and lecture. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kabrajee: With regard to the desks, they were a great convenience, each member had a desk for himself with a drawer to keep his papers in, and they provided a convenience which has hitherto been denied.

Mr. Wacha: Thank you.

Dr. Banks said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion, knowing as he did that it was a "forlorn hope." Nevertheless he maintained that the new furniture had not been given a fair trial. Whether it was good or whether it was bad, he knew one thing for certain, and that was that the first day they met in the new hall he could not hear what was going on. (Hear, hear.) But he did not see that that was any reason why they shoud not ask those who were better informed on such matters than they themselves were, whether any thing could be done to remedy the state of affairs complained of. There was no doubt about it in his mind at least that the Corporation were hasty and unwise on that occasion. He did not know that anything could be done, but whether it could or could not they had not tried to do anything; they simply turned the furniture out *nolens volens*. On the previous day he had brought a stranger who was travelling, to show him the place and the furniture, and on being shown it he said simply one word which was "monstrous." He did not think, they would do it, but reasonable men would follow the suggestion that they should take into consideration the gentlemen who were responsible for the furniture and its arrangement and ask them like business men if something could not be done to utilise it.

Mr. Lund observed that it would be within the recollection of many Councillors that when the Hon. Mr. Mehta brought forward his proposal that the chairs and desks should be removed and the old furniture brought back he (Mr. Lund) seconded the motion, and he was not going back on what he then did, for he thought that the oval table and the chairs arranged round it were certainly more convenient for the conduct of their business than the other arrangement. But he did most cordially agree with Mr. Kabrajee that the chairs and table were of the most beggarly description and not suitable to their surroundings. He therefore suggested as an amendment to Mr. Kabrajee's proposal that the chairs, modified as the one first shown to them, should if possible, be used and that a new oval table in keeping with the surroundings should be constructed.

The President pointed out that the proposal of Mr. Lund would have to be put as a separate amendment, and asked Mr. Lund whether he would write out the amendment and hand it in.

Mr. Lund, however, explained that he had not come prepared with an amendment, and Mr. Kabrajee's motion was thereupon put to the vote and negatived, eleven votes being given for and twenty-seven against it.

THE ZOO OF BOMBAY.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. S. O. Banks proposed that attention should be given to the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens, and to request that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to report on the subject with a view to the improvement of the same.

Dr. Banks proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to report on the Zoological Collection in the Victoria Gardens with a view to the improvement of the same. He said that he presumed that it would be accepted that if a thing was worth doing at all it was worth doing it well, and especially so that a bad thing was dear at any price. A short time ago the Municipality opened the gates of the Victoria Gardens to all and sundry free, and that was he thought, a proper thing to do. He considered that not only should the Victoria Gardens be open to the public; but they should also be made attractive as well as free. He lately had opportunities of visiting the Municipal Gardens at Karachee and was both delighted and instructed with the excellence of the zoological collection there, numbering roughly over 300 specimens ranging form lion to quail. He would not make comparison. The point for their consideration was what could be done with any zoo to make it worthy of the city with the proud motto which it bore. He asked if it was not possible to divert the stream of charity for the moment in that direction. What a chance was now open to the truly benevolent native lady or gentleman, for alas they were the only ones who had any money now a days to immortalize themselves by showing their love for God's creatures. Their Zoo in Bombay cost them last year about Rs. 7,039 whereas the zoo at Karachee cost about Rs. 7,716, which was only about Rs. 500 more than what they spent in that direction. In connection with the Natural History Collection, they had a keeper on Rs. 80, a texidermist on Rs. 30 and other underlings in connection with that establishment. How often had he gazed at the fearful and wonderful collection of dropsical monstrocities apparently intended for animals and the beggarly array of impossible birds. Could nothing be done to improve all that? If an expert was employed for both gardens and the musium, he could not but think that, that would be their first step towards success. As the present arrangements stood he was irresistibly forced to believe that they were a very long way indeed from getting value for their money. Those beautiful gardens should be made attractive by a fine Zoological collection, by music, as well as horticultural display. Surely that was an object that was fit and right for them to encourage. That was not spending the rate-payers' money on a fad but for the good of the people, for their amusement, instruction and their health (applause).

Dr. Viegas in seconding the proposition, said that Bombay being "the first city in India" there should be a zoo worthy of the name. The zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens must be placed on a proper footing, as it was for the benefit of the people.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta was of opinion that Dr. Banks ought to have worded the resolution in a different manner. Dr. Banks asked for an improvement of the zoological collection, which was in fact nothing to speak of. What the proposer should have done was to ask the Commissioner to report upon a scheme for making the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens. There was nothing more interesting and more instructive for the people than a zoological collection. The Corporation would be prepared to sanction liberal sum of money for a really good zoological collection in the city. He hoped that Dr. Viegas would still forget one of his fads to keep the collection free for the people. In every city where such collections were made certain days of the week were set apart for those who looked at the collection on payment of fees. The Corporation would be prepared to spend a liberal sum of money not for the purpose of improving the present collection, but for the purpose of organising a scheme for one of the best collections seen in this country. (Applause.)

Dr. Viegas said he would object to any fees being levied for seeing the zoological collection.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that he hoped that when the whole scheme was submitted to the Corporation, Dr. Viegas would change his opinion.

Dr. Katrak and Mr. Kabraji having expressed their views in support of the motion, it was carried unanimously.

FLOODING OF THE BHULESHWAR ROAD.

Dr. Viegas moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take the necessary measures as early as possible to prevent the flooding, during the monsoon of the Bhuleshwar Road and the Bhoiwada Lanes, and the Standing Committee to provide for the necessary expenditure should there be no available grant for the work."

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner said that it was a dangerous precedent to pass the proposition, for, he said, he was asked to construct storm-water drains at once without asking him to make up estimates for the same or without any regard to a genral scheme. He further said that there was no flooding at Bhuleshwar or Bhoiwada Lanes. There were other localities which more needed storm water drains than this.

Mr. Mehta said that not only was the motion a dangerous one, but it was also illegal. The Corporation had no power to direct the Standing Committee to pay an amount that the Commissioner might require. He, therefore, would as an amendment move that the attention of the Commissioner should be called to the state of Bhuleshwar Road and Bhoiwada Lanes during the rains with a view to his taking such steps as were possible to improve their condition.

Dr. De Monte seconded.

Dr. Viegas withdrew his proposition, and the amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

The rain which began to fall on Saturday morning continued throughout yesterday with unabated force accompanied by a high wind, which uprooted a number of trees in different parts of the town. Some portion of side-walls of certain houses, being undermined by the rain, collapsed suddenly, but fortunately the damage was not great. The sea is still heavy and Hassanji Abdoolji, tindal of a toni No. 5685, reports to the police that his boat, which was lying off Mazagon Bunder, has drifted away. No further casualty at sea has yet been reported. A tree at Ridge Road and another at Clerk Road were blown down on Sunday night by the gusts of the wind. A tree in the compound of the Bishop's bungalow, at Ridge Road, was also uprooted by the wind and fell on the telephone wires. A tree in the compound of Mr. Pall's bungalow, at Ridge Road, was also blown down, and in its fall it struck the telephone wires. A very large tree on the Mount Pleasant Road also fell on telephone wires, breaking one of the poles and some of the wires. Several other trees were also carried away by the gale at Gowalia Tank Road and Bellasis Road. About twenty feet of the stone-wall on Gibbs Road collapsed, on Sunday night, but the damage was trifling. The south compound wall of the David Sassoon Mill, at Tank Bunder, collapsed without any warning, on Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, damaging a Municipal water stand pipe. The wall was about ten feet high and sixty feet in length. Fortunately nobody was injured. A piece of corrugated iron, weighing about a maund, which was on the roof of a five-storeyed house, belonging to Mooljee Jaitha, at Vithulwadi, fell down on the top of a brougham belonging to Hemraj Kanjee, which was standing by the side of the road. The roof of the carriage was completely smashed, but happily there was no one in the carriage.

The rainfall registered at Byculla yesterday was 4 inches and 9 cents, bringing the total fall of the season to nearly 18 inches, which show an increase of 10 inches as compared with the rainfall of the last year up to date.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Nairung which arrived in the Bombay harbour from Calcutta, experienced strong gale, very high sea, and strong monsoon. The steamer Huzara, which arrived from Rangoon, experienced heavy monsoon.

Up to the present time the Society of Friends in England has not gone beyond advising its members against frequenting hotels, taverns, or other public-houses, excessive drinking and other intemperance, and against "the unnecessary use" of intoxicating liquor. The yearly meeting now in session in London has now adopted an address urging all members of the Society to abstain from "the use" of intoxicating liquors as a beverage and against investing any money in the liquor trade, or taking shares in brewing companies. A petition to Parliament in favour of the Liquor traffic (Local Control) Bill was also adopted, officially signed, and handed to one of the several M. P.s who were present for presentation to Parliament.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE TROUBLES.

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS IN MELBOURNE.

The conference which took place on Saturday May 27th at the Public Buildings, between Sir George Dibbs, Premier of New South Wales, Sir John Downer, Premier of South Australia, and Mr. J. B. Patterson, Premier of Victoria, appears destined to have an important bearing upon the future relations, not only of the colonies represented, but of the whole of those within the Australasian group, because it marks a stage in a federal movement which, if carefully nursed and cultivated, will inevitably break down the barriers that at present stand in the way of free inter-communication between the different colonies. It is significant to remember that external dangers created the United States, and to note that it is the internal troubles of the Australian colonies which are likely to assist materially in the same goal being attained. It is unnecessary to question the motives of Sir George Dibbs in hurrying from Sydney whilst the Parliament of the sister colony is sitting through a period of stormy debate to confer with Mr. Patterson and Sir John Downer respecting the financial troubles which have overtaken the colonies, more especially those of New South Wales and Victoria; but it is impossible to disguise the fact that the effect of the Bank Notes Issue Act passed by the New South Wales Parliament a fortnight ago was one of the principal reasons why Sir George Dibbs found it necessary to visit Melbourne and discuss the financial question from a federal point of view. It is claimed by the Government of the sister colony that the act in question saved one of its leading financial institutions from the unpleasant consequences of a suspension, but the effect of making bank notes a legal tender in that colony has resulted in a steady drain of gold from New South Wales into Victoria and Queensland. This unexpected development alarmed the Government of the sister colony, and Sir George Dibbs telegraped to Mr. Patterson that the financial unrest of Victoria and New South Wales could be cured to a great extent by this colony adopting the Bank Notes Issue Act of that colony. Mr. Patterson replied that it was scarcely necessary to do so, seeing that in this colony notes are made a first charge on the assets of a bank. He reminded Sir George Dibbs, however, that the Victorian Cabinet was of opinion that recent developments in financial matters rendered it absolutely necessary that some degree of uniformity in banking legislation in the different Australian colonies should be adopted, and that they should stand by each other when financial difficulties arose. Sir John Downer, Premier of South Australia, having become a party to the correspondence, it was arranged that a conference should be held in Melbourne on the subject, and as already stated, it took place on Saturday.

It was an informal meeting, and the chief regret of the Premiers was that the exigencies of the time did not permit of Queensland, Tasmania and West Australia being represented. The circumstances were so pressing that it was considered highly undesirable to wait another week in order to enable the representatives of those colonies to be present, and it was resolved to discuss the matter and submit their recommendations to the Governments of the unrepresented colonies. On the other hand it must not be assumed that it was a hurried affair and that the matter was not carefully and ably discussed. Sir George Dibbs has had considerable experience in financial matters and for some time filled the position of Treasurer of New South Wales, whilst Sir John Downer is well versed in the intricacies of banking laws and business.

The conference sat all the afternoon, and it was not until close upon midnight that the resolutions were finally drawn up and signed. Sir George Dibbs immediately departed by a special train, which left the Spencer-street station at midnight, and was junctioned by another special at Albury, whence he proceeded to Sydney, arriving there late yesterday afternoon. It is gratifying to state that each representative on being questioned accentuated the fact that a strong federal feeling prevailed throughout the conference, and that it was marked by a sincere desire that the colonies should mutually assist each other by passing such uniform banking legislation as is considered necessary to protect the State, *i.e.*, the people, during periods of panic.

It can well be imagined that the few hours available were largely absorbed in discussing the financial question, but nevertheless the Premiers had time to touch upon the subject of intercolonial free-trade. Want of time, however, and the absence of Mr. F. Dobson, Premier of Tasmania, the prime mover in the intercolonial correspondence now proceeding on the subject, decided the Premier to defer the further consideration of the matter. In order to give some idea of the nature of the conference, it is necessary to state here that copies of the subjoined telegram, embodying the resolutions arrived at, were sent late on Saturday evening to Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, Premier of Queensland; Sir John Forrest, Premier of West Australia, and Mr. F. Dobson, Premier of Tasmania.

"Met in conference to-day and arrived at the following conclusions, viz.:—

"1. Agreed that recent events prove that laws require to be enacted with respect to banking in all the colonies, and that the legislation should be uniform.

"2. That State national banks, as popularly understood, are not required but that banks of issue should be subject to conditions and restrictions somewhat similar to those imposed on national banks in the United States of America. These conditions should require deposit of the bonds of the colony or of coin in the Treasury as against note issue, which the Government should guarantee and also returns to, and inspections by, the Government in respect of the general business of the banks.

"3. Deposits not bearing interest should be a first charge upon the assets of the bank, and the Government should have authority to interpose in the event of a panic.

"4. It was arranged that Sir John Downer should draft a bill for submission to all the colonies dealing with this subject.

"5. The Bank Issue Act of New South Wales was also discussed, but in view of notes being already a first charge on the assets in Victoria and South Australia, the Premiers of those colonies considered its adoption was not required.

"6. With respect to the New South Wales Current Deposits Act, the Premiers of Victoria and South Australia hope that the speedy reconstruction of the banks and the efforts of private enterprise will relieve their colonies from the necessity of similar legislation.

"7. In the opinion of the Premier of South Australia, legislation, if initiated, should relate only to small accounts.

"8. It was agreed that savings banks should be under the control and direction of the Government, which should be responsible in respect of deposits.

"9. Intercolonial free-trade was discussed, and the further consideration deferred.

"10. The Premiers recognise the advantages of united action on the part of all the colonies in the event of emergencies affecting either the whole or any portion of Australia.

"(Signed)

"J. B. Patterson,
"George R. Dibbs,
"John W. Downer.

"Melbourne, 27th May."

In discussing the first point, the Premiers were unanimously of opinion that the existing state of affairs in the different colonies demanded a unification of banking laws, the very absence of that uniformity being considered as tending to increase the difficulties of banks having branches in different colonies. Hence there was very little difficulty experienced in coming to a decision that a Federal Banking Bill should be prepared and submitted to the Parliaments of the different colonies for adoption. In view of his knowledge of banking laws, it was pressed upon Sir John Downer that he should undertake the drafting of the bill, and he consented to do so. It will provide that current accounts shall be a first charge, after Government claims, on the assets of a bank. Provision will also be made by which banks will be permitted to make a small percentage charge for keeping current accounts. It was considered unfair to expect a bank to maintain an establishment for receiving current accounts, and going to the expense of employing a staff of officers for that work, without being allowed to charge a small fee. At the present time the money of a government is a first charge on the assets of a bank—this is a "Queen's prerogative"—so also are bank notes, and the proposed Federal Bill intends making current accounts a prior charge to deposits on interest. Sir George Dibbs failed to convince Sir John Downer and Mr. Patterson that it was a desirable thing to adopt the provision of the New South Wales Bank Issue Act, that 50 per cent. of all current accounts, irrespective of their amount, must be released on demand. Sir John Downer, indeed, strongly advocated a small minimum, and mentioned £100, and after some discussion it was agreed that the 50 per cent. advance should be restricted to small accounts, the amount of which was left an open question. Both Mr. Patterson and Sir John Downer held strongly to this view, as they believed that the speedy reconstruction of the banks would soon relieve the tension in this respect. Sir George Dibbs earnestly pressed the view that the colonies should adopt the two Banking Acts recently passed in the sister colony, especially the one making bank notes a legal tender, but he was met with the argument that as bank notes are already a first charge on the assets of banks in Victoria and South Australia, there was no necessity for any fresh legislation on the subject. In these circumstances the proposal was not adopted. The discussion on the point that savings banks should be under the control and direction of the Government, which should be responsible in respect of the deposits, was facilitated by Mr. Patterson explaining that the Victorian Government had already taken that step.

SIR GEORGE DIBBS'S VIEWS.

The Premier of New South Wales was interviewed on Saturday, and in the course of the conversation gave his views on the vital topic that at present affects all the colonies—the financial outlook. It is well understood that the principal reason for Sir George Dibbs's presence, and the presence of the Premiers of the other colonies in Melbourne on Saturday was to consult as to the advisability of passing special enacments in the various Legislatures in regard to banking law. A few days ago the Parliament of New South Wales gave assent to Sir George Dibbs's two measures, the Bank Issue Bill, and the Current Accounts Release Bill, and Sir George Dibbs pointed out the reasons which he considered should induce Victoria and the other colonies to pass similar acts. Sir George, at the outset, stated that the conference had met at the instance of Sir John Downer, Premier of South Australia, and that he (Sir George) was present in response to the general invitation that had been issued. "However," he continued, "I consider the conference most timely, for upon prompt action the commerce and stability of the whole country depends. The effect of the Bank Issue Bill which our Parliament has passed is to make bank notes legal tender in New South Wales, whilst the second measure—the Current Accounts Release Bill—enables the holder of a current account at a suspended bank to get a certificate from the official liquidator, stating the amount of his deposit and upon this certificate the Treasurer is empowered to issue Treasury notes to the extent of 50 per cent. of the amount of the deposit. These Treasury notes are legal tender, but as the liabilities for which they are issued is discharged the Government will recall the notes and cancel them. Sir John Downer and Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith approve of the bills, and indeed, I think, that they represent the only course which can be adopted to free us of our difficulties."

You wished to discuss the bills in Mr. Patterson's presence?—Sir John Downer was of opinion that some further suggestions should be made at a conference where all the Premiers were present. I cannot tell you whether Mr. Patterson objects to the principle of the Bank Issue Bill, but I may say that I believe I shall be able to satisfy him and the Premiers of the other colonies that the preservation of the country depends upon the policy sanctioned in New South Wales being pursued throughout the colonies. Unless we had passed those bills there would not have been a bank left in New South Wales, and choas and ruin must have resulted. Our financial position is every whit as sound as that of Victoria, but a means of stemming a wholesale panic has been found by passing the two bills, whilst people who have current accounts locked up in suspended institutions are enabled to obtain most valuable and timely assistance. Why, unless something like that had been done business must have been utterly paralysed, but through the medium of the act the Government has been enabled to keep the wheels of trade in motion. Nearly sixty thousand holders of current accounts will obtain relief under the bill, and it can easily be imagined what their condition would have been had their accounts been absolutely impounded. To many of these people the relief afforded means that instead of being left without a single penny they are enabled to pay their way. In Sydney alone there are twenty thousand people who have accounts under £50, and under the measure they are enabled to at once handle their money. I do not deny that to pass two such bills, from the unusual character of the legislation, required grave consideration; but results have fully justified the Government. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and it was not a time at which the Government could afford to theorise. Action was demanded, and I consider that action of the most judicious kind was taken. The effect in our colony has been simply magical. The Bank Issue Act at once removed the pressure from the banks, helped to restore confidence and convinced people that they had nothing to gain by continuing a senseless panic. The Treasury notes are for £1, £5, £10, £20, and £50, and no time has been lost in putting them into circulation, and already a large number have been issued. The notes, of course, are available in just the same way as gold—they can be paid into a bank to the credit of a depositor, given for payment of goods, and in fact treated in all respects as coin of the realm. The notes have been made legal tender for a period of five years, but it is expected that before the expiration of that period they will have been withdrawn from circulation, the necessity for their further existence having passed away. The issue of the notes will not only have been a vast benefit to the public, but they will be profitable also to the Government. The holder of a current account will get his advance without having to pay interest, it is true, but the State will claim the 3½ or 4 per cent. interest paid by the banks on deposits, and the amount so obtained will be placed to the credit of the revenue.

The chief merits of the bills are, I consider, that they supply the deficiency in the circulating medium besides making depositors independent of the banks. No one depositor can be constituted a preferential shareholder to the detriment of another. In ordinary times I should be against the issue of paper money, but, as I have said, this is a most serious juncture in the history of the colony. If a Government did not do anything at such a serious pass it might just as well resign its duties to the first half-dozen that could be found in the streets. There are precedents for the course we have adopted. Towards the end of the last century Wm. Pitt made almost similar proposals, and in 1817 the same course was followed.

The Government of New South Wales comes to the assistance of the banks by adding £2,000,000 to their resources, and of course this will enable them to treat their fixed depositors with far greater liberality than could otherwise have been the case.

It has been said that the effect of the legislation in New South Wales will be to drain the colony of gold. There is no doubt, however, that had the Government of New South Wales not taken the course that it did Melbourne would be very much worse off to-day than it is. But I do not think that Victoria should blame New South Wales for allowing its gold to come to Melbourne. If the two acts had not been passed in Sydney there would not have been a bank left in either colony. I do not consider that it is a time when one colony should seek to benefit at the expense of another. Each colony should support the other, and by endeavouring to harmonise the banking laws of all the colonies help forward in the most practical manner the cause of federation. The common disaster that has fallen on all the colonies will not in itself bring about federation, but a common action to prevent a recurrence of such disasters may do so. But coming back to the influx of New South Wales gold, I think the level of the precious metal will soon be found.

"The offer from the Cape cannot be too gratefully remembered, and it shows, a true and general federal spirit which should be taken to heart in these colonies. I should not be at all surprised to hear that Sir Henry Loch, who knows our circumstances, and has always had the warmest sympathy for Australia, has a great deal to do with prompting the offer of assistance. In conclusion, I can only say that the passage of the two bills by the New South Wales Parliament has put an end to the panic, and most materially assisted the reconstructing banks. I consider that Victoria should enact similar legislation.

Sir George Dibbs left by the midnight train on Saturday for Sydney. In a brief conversation just before his departure he did not appear at all satisfied with the result of the conference.

SIR JOHN DOWNER.

Sir John Downer, the Premier of South Australia, courteously declined to be formally interviewed. He regarded Mr. Patterson as the mouthpiece of the conference, and he himself would not enlarge on the official statement supplied to the press until he met his own Parliament. Asked as to how South Australia was affected by the financial crisis as compared with other colonies, he said he would draw no invidious comparisons. It was clear to his mind, however, that united action was a necessity on the part of all the colonies. The time, he said, was ripe for practical federation and inter-colonial free-trade. He desired to say this with emphasis, for he was heart and soul for a united Australia. It was true that South Australia had dropped out of the Federal Council, but that was no fault of his, and he thought there was a good prospect of his colony rejoining that body. In the meantime, he had been entrusted by the conference of Premiers with the drafting of a bill for the establishment in all the colonies of national banks of issue. This would not involve federation, but it meant united action in one direction—as had been taken on a previous occasion in regard to the poll taxing of the Chinese—and it would materially aid the federal movement. He would set to work on the bill at once, and it would be sent to the other Premiers without delay; but he would not have it ready for the opening of his own Parliament on Thursday next. He would say nothing as to how the resolutions of the conference were arrived at, or as to whether Sir George Dibbs was satisfied; but he considered that the result was satisfactory, and asked how it could be otherwise when the consulting Premiers were all old friends and all striving for the public weal.

THE VICTORIAN TREASURER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Carter left the conference early in the evening in order to catch a train for Ringwood, where his country residence is situated. On being questioned as to the nature of the views expressed by Sir George Dibbs and Sir John Downer, he said he had very little to add to the official report, which would be furnished to the press. In the course of the discussion on the financial position he had heard no argument advanced to induce him to alter the opinion he had held for many years as to the State undertaking the responsibility of issuing notes. The whole situation was summed up in the remark which he had quoted in Thursday's *Age*, that if the Government did not permit a private individual to issue a metallic currency which was of intrinsic value it should not permit a private individual to issue a paper currency which was of no intrinsic value. This was the opinion he had formed after a long and careful study of the banking operations of the older countries, and recent financial developments in the colonies had confirmed him in his belief.

Mr. Carter was reticent as to the wisdom or otherwise of Sir George Dibbs's action in guaranteeing the note issue of New South Wales for six months, but he was emphatic on the point that it would be mutually advantageous to the whole of the colonies if they were to assimilate their banking laws and make a commencement in the direction of federation upon this basis. Once the colonies were federated on financial matters general federation would soon follow. The present embarrassments seemed favourable to the encouragement of the federal sentiment, as they had shown the necessity that existed for mutual support. An impulse to this movement would also be given in all probability by the generous offer of South Africa, which evinced not only kindliness of feeling, but also an unbounded confidence in the ultimate prospects and present resources of Australia.—*Melbourne Age.*

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

The great racing festival of the south was decided in typical weather, and in the presence, as usual, of an enormous crowd on the 31st ultimo. It was a disputed point as to the relative strength of the attendance with previous years, writes a London contemporary, but it can with safety be put down as amongst the very largest. It was not so massed perhaps on the hill and in the vicinity of the Stands, but extended from the paddock gates far beyond Tattenham Corner. The hill was crowded with carriages, and the rings and enclosures were thronged to repletion. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York and Princess May were among the Royalties present, and to them must be added Prince Christian and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The names of prominent owners and noblemen identified with racing who were present would exhaust the whole space at my disposal. The Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Londonderry, Mr. James Lowther, Mr. Henry Chaplin, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Houghton, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Durham, and Sir J. Blundell Maple were a few amongst those seen in the members' enclosure. With respect to the sport, it was of capital quality, the two races which preceded the Derby both bringing out good fields. The Caterham Plate was reported a certainty for Cataplasm on the strength of a wonderful trial, but General Owen Williams's "good thing" met with the fate so generally associated with them. If there was any difference it was that Cataplasm was a more complete failure than usual, being beaten before half the journey was accomplished, and finishing absolutely last. Kiss, with whom special precautions were taken to prevent her bolting, won easily from Austral and Magnus. The Epsom Town Plate brought out thirteen runners, of whom Hawkweed was in great request. Colonel North's luck is, however, dead out just now, and the long lane has not yet come to an end, as Hawkweed could do no better than finish fourth to Ejector, Lucky Devil, and Bengaline, an exciting race between the placed three ending as above. With this event out of the way, The Derby was reached. Without a doubt the dulness which has characterised the proceedings from the commencement remained to the end. The visit to the Paddock, if it satisfied the admirers of Isingless, left backers without enthusiasm, and instead of Isinglass increasing in favour as the time drew near, there was never any difficuly in laying nine to four on him. Raeburn went badly, and dropping out to twenty to one was in no better request than Dame President. Irish Wake, at one hundred to seven, was the nearest attendant on the favourite, and then came William at one hundred to six, the latter making hosts of friends at the eleventh hour. Ravensbury stood at twenty-five to one, and Son of a Gun at twenty-eight to one, and bar these there was no difficulty in getting at least one hundred to one about any of the remainder.

The parade and canter were got through in pretty good time, and it was within a quarter of an hour of the advertised time when the eleven runners came under the starter's orders, Dame President, who had been saddled at Sherwood's, being the last to join the field. There was little delay at the post, the lot being sent away at the second attempt to an even start. Lord William in the interests of William cut out the work at a rare pace, and soon had a six-lengths lead. Isinglass, it may be noted, had drawn a berth on the extreme top of the ground, and for some little distance he figured among the last three. He made up his ground steadily, and had got into the front rank at the top of the hill. He came down the steep descent to Tattenham corner as well as anything in the race, and had drawn to the front, much to the delight of his thousands of backers, as they came round the bend into the straight. It looked all plain sailing until he was challenged by Raeburn. Half-way up the straight. A cry of Raeburn wins!" was raised on all sides, and for a short moment it seemed as if the Duke of Portland's colt had for the first time got the measure of Isinglass. To increase the excitement, Ravensbury, going wonderfully well, was catching the pair at every stride. One dig of the spur woke up Isinglass, and it was at once apparent that the champion had enough in hand, and coming away, amidst great excitement, he won with something to spare by a length and a-half. Ravensbury passed Raeburn opposite the reserved enclosure and secured second money by two lengths, the verdict thus reproducing the finish of the Two Thousand, when the three were similarly placed. There was plenty of cheering when the winner's number was hoisted, and the result was undoubtedly a most popular one, as it could hardly fail to be, seeing that ever since Isinglass won the Middle Park Plate he has been favourite for the race he now won in such gallant style. He has now achieved a best on record, his success in the Derby having been preceded by victory in the Two Thousand and in the Newmarket Stakes. The running of William and Irish Wake does not remove them from the second and third class, and the estimate that through Phocion William was a full stone behind Isinglass was quite confirmed. That either of those who finished behind the Bedford Cottage champion is capable of improving sufficiently between now and Doncaster to turn the tables in the St. Leger need not be thought of all the while Isinglass keeps well, and he will completely spoil the market on that event. It is believed to be a fact that the 31st of May is Mr. M'Calmont's birthday, and more, that this is the especial birthday on which he receives immense accessions to his wealth. To win the Derby at the first attempt on such a day must be exceptionally gratifying, and if anything can add to his cup, which must be full to overflowing, it is the knowledge that, great as is his good fortune, everybody believes he is worthy of it.

It is satisfactory to note the rapid progress made by India in assimilating the most modern medical knowledge, observes a contemporary. As was stated a few days ago, Professor Haffkine has been on a visit to the Patiala State. Having obtained the permission of the Maharaja, the Professor reached Patiala on the 6th instant, and in six days had inoculated for cholera close upon 2,500 persons—which is at the rate of 400 people a day. The Maharaja himself being absent in the hills, his brother, the Kunwar Sahib, set an excellent example by being one of the first to be inoculated, and also having his family treated in like manner. Following the good lead thus set them, all the higher officials, without exception almost, came forward gallantly and went through the operation. The total number of people inoculated consists of about 600 prisoners in the jail, 200 police, about 1,500 troops. and the rest officials and inhabitants of the City. All the inoculations were voluntary, and it is believed that if M. Haffkine could have spared the time, he might in a short while have inoculated a very large number of the citizens. In the present state of the question, however, it is extremely important that the persons treated should be bodies of men, of whom a register can be kept, and whose future history can be accurately recorded and compared. The Professor himself, of course, refuses no one who wishes for the operation, but for the purposes of the experiment, his chief anxiety is to operate on large bodies of men who are under supervision and control. It is extremely interesting to note how willingly the free inhabitants come forward, thereby falsifying the prediction that the extremely conservative Indian would take many years to get accustomed to the idea, as in the matter of vaccination. The experience to the contrary in a Native State is therefore interesting, as the population may be supposed to be somewhat less advanced than in the large towns of British territory. Throughout these extensive operations Professor Haffkine has been very ably assisted by Dr. Earle, of Sanawar, who has mastered the various processes required for the preparation of the virus and the subsequent inoculation.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. E. C. RIMINGTON's experiment recently known to the Physical Society of London, is attracting a good deal of notice in electrical circles. Mr. J. J. Thompson, of Cambridge, Tesla and others have shown us how a light can be produced in a vaccum tube without any electrodes, by means of alternating currents of high potential and frequency. Mr. Rimington shows how such a light can be evoked by simply revolving the tube in a constant electric field between two charged plates. Better still he can produce the light by rotating the tube, and holding a rod of glass or ebonite electrified by friction near it. If the rod is simply drawn once through a piece of dry flannel sufficient electricity, is developed to make the rotating tube luminous at a distance of a foot from the rod.

The tube in this experiment is simply a straight glass tube about five inches long, with a bore similar to that of a spirit thermometer and a bulb at each end. A T-piece or projection allows it to be exhausted by an air pump and then sealed, besides forming an attachment to the motor which revolves it. If the tube is merely twirled between the finger and thumb near the excited rod, the characteristic luminosity, which has a double fan-shape, will appear. The experiment shows how mechanical power can be directly converted into light.

Very fine specimens of selenite or gypsum crystals have been found in a cave at South Wash, Wayne, co. Utah, and examined by Mr. A. J. Moses, of the Columbia College, New York. The specimens are colourless and glassy, but the surface is covered with an opaque skin. One crystal is 27in. long, 4in thick, 6in. broad, and weighs 24½lb.

Professor J. M. Baldwin, formerly of Toronto but now of Princetown, new Jersey, is one of the rising psychologists of America, who has already made a name for himself by his original researches, and, it may be remembered, took part in the Congress of Experimental Psychologists, held at University College, London last summer. He is at present engaged in studying the perception of colour and distance by infants, and being a father is fortunately able to utilize one of his own children for the purpose. It is certainly a sciantific age for, in the words of Professor Baldwin, "so far from being distasteful to the infant, I found that with pleasant suggestions thrown about the experiments (sic) the whole procedure gave her the most intense gratification, and the affair became her most pleasant daily occupation. "If this kind of thing goes on much further, Americans will become philosophers in the cradle, and unless human nature is undergoing a great change in the West, it will be odd if they do not become babies in their age.

Professor Baldwin finds that the most attractive colours to his child who is nine months old, are, in the order of merit, blue, red, white, green, and brown. The difference of attractiveness between blue and red is very slight as compared with the difference between the others. Yellow was not included in his list which is a great oversight, for it is an attractive colour to many adults. It is perhaps creditable to the general intelligence of the child that it persistently refused to take an American newspaper. Only in eight instances out of a hundred did it manifest any desire for that species of literature or rather printed matter.

The child would not reach for anything 16 inches or more away from her, a fact which shows that she had advanced a great deal in her education, as babies in arms are known to grasp at distant objects. At 15 inches she refused about 90 per cent. of the objects presented, at 14 inches only 14 per cent. at 13 inches only 8 per cent., and at 10 inches (her reaching distance) none. It is clear from these experiments that the child had a proper estimation of the visual distance represented by her arm-length.

Mr. M. A. Veeder has recently shown that during the eleven great magnetic storms of 1892 there was a sun-spot group at the eastern limit of the sun. Professor Ricco has also shown that in seven of the eleven cases there were sun-spot groups on the meridian, but that the magnetic effect, if it proceeded from them at all, was not felt for 21 to 51 hours subsequently. Perhaps the most striking coincidence occurred on January 12, 1886, when solar spots began suddenly to form at the meridian, and about 10deg. south of the sun's equator. On the next four days these spots became numerous, and some so large as to extend from the meridian nearly halfway to the western limb. If says Mr. Veeder, the spots on or about the meridian give rise to magnetic storms, we might have expected such then: but there was scarcely any magnetic disturbance and no auroras were reported. When, however, the same area was at the eastern limb on Janunry 7th to 11th, although it was only the seat of faculæ and had not developed the sun-spots as yet, a great magnetic storm was in progress, and auroras were reported from high latitudes. Hence Mr. Veeder concludes that it is not faculæ in general, but faculæ in areas, subject to spots, which produce magnetic disturbances.

It was recently stated in a contemporary that Sir W. Herschel had sent to the World's Fair the first sun-picture ever taken, but a correspondent called this in question, and suggested that it might be the first taken in America. Sir W. Herschel replied in terms confirmatory of this suggestion, and another correspondent pointed out that Josiah Wedgwood had taken one or two sun-pictures before Daguerre and Niepce, but never pursued the subject. Be this as it may, we must give the credit of discovering the art to Daguerre, just as we give Columbus the glory of discovering America although the Norsemen, and perhaps that Irish before them, stumbled on that country, because their "find" was of no more value to the world than the prior discovery of West Coast of America by Japanese or Chinese sailors. The share of America in the development of photography was recently the subject of a lecture by Mr. Julius F. Sachse, delivered before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and from this it would appear that Sir William Herschel's sun-picture, which was taken in 1840 by Dr. Draper, cannot be the first taken in the New World.

According to one author, Mr. Joseph Saxton, of Philadelphia, took the first heliograph in America on October 16, 1839, and Mr. Robert Cornelius of the same city, a member of the Franklin Institute, took the first daguerreotype of a human face as yet obtained anywhere in Novem ber, 1839. Dr. Paul Beck Goddard, of Philadelphia, discovered the use of bromine as an accelerator, and, took the first instantaneous photogroph in December, 1839. Mr. W. G. Mason, of that city, got the first perfect camera picture by artificial light the same month. The first portrait studio in America was opened in Philadelphia the following February by Mr. Robert Cornelius; the first heliograph was exhibited by Mr. J. E. Parker in October, 1840, at the Franklin Institute; and the first photo-mechanical reproduction was invented by Joseph Sexton in 1841. Lastly the first successful attempts at interior photography were made by Dr. Goddard in January 1840.

From this it appears that if Daguerre introduced the process of photography, the Americans, as usual were not slow in developing it. The first account of Daguerre process reached Philadelphia in September 1839 in a letter from Paris to Mr, A. D. Bache, member of the Franklin Institute. Daguerre's discovery was first publicly announced to the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, August 19, 1839 and three street scenes taken in Paris were exhibited there at a subsequent meeting. The Parisians were sceptical of the discovery, and three public demonstrations of it were given before the inventor received a pension from the State. The time of exposure was then over an hour and the pictures were rather dim. Robert Cornelius, who is believed by Mr. Sachse to have taken the first daguerreotype of a human face, was a lamp maker residing at what is now 710, Chestunt street at Philadelphia. It was taken in his back-yard and is still extant.

The Zoological Department of the Oregon State Experiment Station has been trying for two years to find a remedy for the pest of the pocket gopher and mole in that section. Two kinds of trap, but only two, have been found effective in catching these animals, and strychnine has proved the best poison. It is concealed in a bait of potato cut in pieces of about a cubic inch in volume, or in small bits of meat placed in the burrows. Grophers are destructive of root crops, and also the young roots of fruit trees. Experiments have shown that the mole is not strictly carnivorous, but will eat bread, wheat, pears, and peas, as well as earthworms, insects, larvœ, beef, pork, and mutton. Hence it is probable that moles are sometimes destructive of certain crops, such as peas.

Scorpions are so numerous in the city of Durango, Mexico, that the municipal authorities have offered a prize to the person who kills the largest number. In general the city pays sixty cents a hundred for those killed, and 80.000 were destroyed last year. The licensed hunters' have the right to enter private houses and search for them. The variety which abounds is the "Centrurus vittatus," commonest scorpion in the States, where it flourishes from Mexico to North Carolina.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	13	83	13	14	10	77	12	78
Monday, June 19	4	0	2	37	2	82	2	01
Total ..	17	83	15	51	13	59	14	79
Total fall to 19th June to 1892	7	40	6	57	6	77	7	49
Total fall to 19th June to 1891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly. There has been a brisk to rapid fall in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Saugor, Jabbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Amraoti, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the extreme north. The baric gradients are very steep over the country lying to the south of Latitude 25°. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Agra and Allahabad and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other districts. The force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj, Raipur, Nagpur, Bombay, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Musulipatam, Karwar, Malegaon and Belgaum. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Bhuj, 30 at Karachi, 28 at Bombay, 22 at Secunderabad, 20 at Sholapur and 16 at Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Karwar. The maximum temperature is from 9 to 19° below the normal in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Sholapur, Jhansi, Allahabad and Delhi and the minimum from 5 to 8, in defect at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Bhuj, Neemuch and Surat. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Jabulpore 3·15," Jhansi 3·06, Surat 2·77, Bombay 1·97, Rajkot 1·74 and over an inch at Indore, Ratnagiri and Karwar, nearly an inch at Neemuch and Calicut and light to moderate showers at Agra, Allahabad, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin and Secunderabad. A small depression has formed in the low pressure area noticed in the past three days' reports, and its centre now lies in the Central Provinces somewhere between Amraoti and Hoshangabad. The weather between Latitudes 16° and 26° N. and Longitudes 83° and 68° E is therefore unsettled and strong squally winds with gales accompanied by rain are to be expected there. This depression shows a tendency to move westwards. The monsoon gradient between Karwar and Surat has increased considerably and is now nearly three times steeper than usual, indicating thereby the probability of heavy rain accompanied by strong squally winds on and off that Coast and up to the Sahyadri Range. Considering the position of the depression and the very steep gradients on and off the West Coast, there would still appear to be some danger of floods in Gujarat. Conditions are generally favourable for more rain in almost all districts except in the Madras Presidency to the south of Latitude 16°.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Monday's observations show that the barometer is rising slowly in Bombay and Tenassarim and falling elsewhere. The fall is from brisk to rapid in northern India. The pressure is low in the western desert and the gangetic plain and highest in the south of the bay. The gradients are steep and a strong monsoon is blowing across the Peninsular and the Bay; but the easterly current is less marked up on the gangetic plain. No rain has fallen in Madras, Sind, and Central Burma, and the fall is scattered in Upper India, west of Jhansi; and elsewhere the rain is general. Akyab, Tavoy, Mymencing Barisal Dacca, Chittagong, Jhansi and Jubbulpore received over three inches; Dhera Dun, Surat and Poona over two inches, and several stations over one inch of rain. The mean temperature still slightly excessive in Burma, Sind, and Rajputana, but it is below the normal in other pro vinces. The highest maximum is 112 degrees at Jacobad, Hyderabad and Sind.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 18th June, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·594
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·925
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind*	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	528
Fall of Rain	2·01
Total fall during month	8·33
" " year	14·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th June	1·28

* From midnight to midnight.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE WHEAT CROP FINAL FORCASTE.

THE following is the final memorandum on the wheat crop for the season ending 31st March 1893:—

Season, area, and outturn.—The most prominent feature of the season has been the abnormal rainfall over an unusually wide extent of country in February and March. This fortunately improved the standing crops in the extensive wheat-growing tracts of Northern India, and held off in time for the successful harvesiing of the crop in April. In Western India and the Central Provinces the exceptional wetness of the season both induced rust which seriously affected the health of the plant, and interfered with harvest operations which commence in those regions at a much earlier date than in the North. On the whole, however, the acreage yield has been considerably above the average and may be roughly estimated to have been nearly a bushel more than the normal outturn of about 9 bushels an acre. The total area under the crop in the wheat-growing provinces of India was larger than during last year, when from causes explained in that year's report the area fell materially below the normal standard. In the season under report it has risen very nearly to the ordinary level of 26½ millions of acres with an increased outturn of nearly an equal number of millions of bushels.

Few additional remarks are needed regarding the the character of the season and crop in each province. It may be noted, however, that the increase in area occurred mainly in the Punjab where nearly 10 per cent. above the normal was placed under wheat. In other provinces there was little change except in Bengal where the falling off was marked. The importance of this province however as a wheat grower is not great. The smaller area in Bengal was accompanied by a somewhat deficient outturn due to the absence of rain in the rainy season and the abnormal wet in February. Berar also suffered from the late rains in the spring, and in the Deccan considerable damage was caused by rats. On the other hand the low prices prevailing for cotton induced the cultivators in Berar and some parts of Bombay to substitute wheat for cotton with the effect that the wheat area in that region was larger than usual.

Export trade.—The export during the twelve months ending on the 31st March, 1893 amounted to 749,000 tons as against 1,515,000 in the previous twelve months, but as stated in last year's final memorandum the exports of 1891-92 were the "highest on record," and it would therefore be fairer to make a comparison with the exports of a normal year like 1890-91, when they amounted to 716,000 tons.

Proportion of exports to outturn.—The estimated fraction of the crop exported in the year ending March 31st, 1802, was about 22 per cent. This year it has been less than 14 per cent.

IT is announced that not only will the Beira Railway be certainly open for traffic by the end of June, but that a party of surveyors have proceeded to Beira in order to make a survey for the extension of the railway from Umtali to Salisbvry. This extension, which all along has been merely a question of time, will afford a short and direct route from the coast to what is virtually the capital of Mashonaland, and its effect upon the Chartered Company's position is therefore bound to be important. Our Vice-Consul at Beira gives an interesting account of that settlement and of the prospects of developing the region of which it is the port. The population is assumed to be from 700 to 800, 200 of whom are Europeans. There are about 100 whitee British subjects twenty Hindoos, and ten Banyans. There is as yet but little trade done with the native. The imports have been chiefly tinned provisions, beer, spirits, cotton goods, handker-chiefs, corrugated iron and wood for building purposes. Skins, hides, india-rubber, ivory, beeswax, and horses are the exports. The country is full of game. The Busi and Punjwe rivers are full of hippopotami. Lions are fairly numerous, and a reward will shortly be offered for each one killed. A few days' march brings one amongst elephants. Beira has a good, safe harbour, which can be entered by vessels of large tonnage.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Taif, 878 tons, Commander J Hannah, cleared yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Huzara, 1,350 tons, Commander W Blott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (25th May), with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Commander J Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (28th May) via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, 2,494 tons, Commander C Barnes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (25th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain C Walsh and Messrs Cumber and Allen. The vessel is consigned to Messrs E Bates & Co.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday morning per s s Amphitrite, Captain B Vidos:—From Trieste—Lieut-Col Ruttlege, Major Penton, Mr Vehlinger. From Port Said—Mr E Saleonciossky, Mr N Crisanossky, Mr G Paschkey, Mr M Goldenstein, Mr Ahmed Kurrassar, and Mr J Kassora. From Aden—Lieut-Col M da Costa, Governor of Damaun, two ladies, and adjutant, Mr K Teenwandass.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Huzara s	Blott	Rangoon May 25.
	Nairung s	Bullock	Calcutta, May 28.
	Amphitrite s	Vedos	Trieste, June 3.
	Branksome Hall s.	Barnes	Liverpoool, May 25.

The steamer Taif, Hannah, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Siam, for Aden.
" Nairung, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Pachumba, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
17 Muttra s .... Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
May.					
28	Skerryvore	Chandler	Cardiff	8	Kurrachee
June.					
1	Mayo R I M S	Fenny	Zeilla		
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	12	Bombay
	Lapwing H M's	Dare	Somali coast	10	Somali coast
2	Plevna	Turkif	Hodeida	5	RedSea Ports
3	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	6	Somali coast
4	Terra	Petersen	Cardiff	11	Kurrachee
5	Shanon	Crew	London	5	Bombay
	Golconda	Henderson	London	6	Calcutta
	Natal	Such	China		Marseilles
6	Woodcock	Craig	Muccala		Hodeida
	Singapore	Canapa	Bombay	7	Genoa
	Manilla	Parodi	Genoa	2	Bombay
	Tigris	Bishop	Cardiff	11	Bussorah
7	Dragoman	Pole	Cardiff		
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa	8	Mussowa
	S Domingo	Deschamps	Liverpool	7	Manilla
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay		Trieste
	Oxus	Dupont	Marseilles	8	China
8	Feronia	Kent	Manilla		London
	Afrikander	Hubback	Bombay		London
	Huntcliff	Howell	Rangoon		London
	Sutlej	Worcester	Bombay		London
	Brisk H M's	Streeten	Muscat		
	Zampa	Chisholm	Kurrachee	8	Antwerp
	Meyun	Gibbs	Somali coast	9	Somali coast
9	Damanhour	M Bartow	Hodeida	12	Suez
	Buagaree	Goodraham	Adelaide	9	London
	Nedjed	Crawford	Bombay		Port Said F O
	Elba	Cantell	Bombay		Hull
	Inchmarlo	Ashby	Cardiff		
	Sindh	Chabond	Zanzibar	10	Marseilles
10	Isla de Panay	Baste	Manilla		Liverpool
	Utrecht	De Goede	Batavia		Rotterdam
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	12	Hodeida
11	Windsor	Raeburn	Bombay	11	Trieste, &c
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast		
12	A Behic	Vimont	Marseilles	12	Sydney

Aden, 12th June.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 20.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

115-93—Pestonji, R and K—Ebrahim Essub vs Goolam Hussein Saik Bhoolan—M H Khan.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

129-92—Little, S, N and B—Jugmohandas Vandrawandas vs Ambaram Bhagwan and another—Bicknell, M and M—Part heard.

570-91—Craigie, L and O—Narondas Culliandas vs Devidas Harivalabhdas and others—Brown and M, Craigie, L and O, H S D, and E and G.

2-92—Bicknell, M and M—Hajrabai vs Haji Latiff Haji Abdool and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Shamji Govindji and others—Bicknell, M and M.

206-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Permanundas and another vs Vithoo Appaji Ganeh and another—In person, and Bhaishunker and K.

459-92—Craigie, L and O—Norman C Macleod and another vs Vizbhookhandas Nagardass—Mulji and R.

108-92—Ardesir H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S, L, S, N and B, and W and G.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

Mulji and R—In the matter of the Indian Trustees' Act XXVIII of 1886, and in the matter of the late Will and Testament of Luckmidas Dharsey, deceased, Raghunathdas Gopaldas—Petitioner.

Postponed Long Causes.

333-91—Wadia and G—Pestonji Muncherji Mody vs The Queen Insurance Co—Payne, G and S

579-91—Edgelow, and G—Maneckchund Nagsey vs T S Weir and others—Crawford, B and Co.

62-92—Tyabjee and D—Ayshabai vs Halimabai and others—In person (a pauper).

Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.

For Dismissal under Rule 64.

193-93—Turner and H—Nemidas Hemchand vs Ookerdas Khetsey—Ardeshir H and D.

224-93—K D Shroff—Mahomed Hoosein bin Ebrahim Saheb Batkar vs Rabiabai and others.

242-93—In person—Jusraj Kharta vs Haji Mahomed Oosman and others.

For Dismissal.

139-89—Pestonji R and K—Cursetji Nawroji Wadia vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne, G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

231-92—Bicknell M and M—Shaik Adam Nurudin and others vs Stephens Cenzis.

40-93—Bicknell, M and M—Gordhandas Gopaldas vs Ambashanker Jeearam and others—Crawford B and C.

75-93—Bhaishunker and K—Ameecarandas Khemchand vs Davidas Khooshall and another—Mirza H K.

131-93—In person—Kheta Menji and others vs N C Macleod and others.

139-93—Wadia and G—Gamna Heera and others vs Lieutenant O A Smith.

177-93—Payne, G and S—Anunda and others vs Purshotum Narayen and others—Diakshit and H and C W and S.

198-93—Framjee and M—Gopaldas Gordhandas vs Framji Ardeshir and another—Bhaishunker and K.

201-93—Brown and M—Raoji Nagji vs Ghella Magha alias Ghella Meghraj—Chitnis, M and M.

202-93—Bicknell M and M—Nusserwanji Byramji Forbes vs Samuel Essaji Pingley.

205-93—Mirza H and K—Punalal Bapuji vs Haji Tyab Haji Joonas—Tyabji and D.

211-93—Bicknell M and M—Foolchand Hanandrao vs Radhakisson Jessiram and another—Tyabji and D.

Defended New Long Causes.

147-93—Framji and M—Chundilal Khushalji vs Amadbin Oomer Sultan Nawar Jung Bahadoor—Crawford B and Co.

150-93—Tyabji and D—Pungiram Valabram and others vs Pransukh Kissondas and others—Bicknell M and M.

151-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Haji Tyab vs Haji Alli Jan Mahomed—In person.

155-93—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Inderji vs Gopaldass Inderji and another—Tyabji and D.

82-93—Little S N and B—Mahomedbhoy Rowji and others vs Allarakhia Meheralli—Thackurdas D and C.

109-93—Bicknell M and M—Khetsey Jetha vs Panalal Snrdarmal—Payne G and S.

115-93—H S Dikshit—Goolam Hoosein Visram vs Vithal Ganoo Powar and others—In person.

153-93—Bhaishunker and K—Vussonji Nundji vs Gokhaldas Madhowji—Little S N and B.

161-93—Bicknell M and M—Kalba Bapu and another vs Narayen Aditram—Wadia and G.

170-93—Little, S, N and B—Mussabhai Tharia vs Jambai—Roughton and B.

633-91—Mulji and R—Ladhibai vs Badrudin Valad Surfoodin Soosi and others—K J Mantry.

175-92—Little, S, N and B—Haji Sidick Haji Ebrahim vs Ahmed Haji Meetha and others—Payne, G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

512-92—K D Shroff—Damodar Soonderdas vs Dwarkadas Shamji—Bhaishunker and K.

183-92—Crawford, B and Co—Mahomedbhai Allibhoy vs Goolam Hoosein Abdool Kadar.

211-90—Chitnis, M and M—The Hon F L Latham vs Runchore Hurgowan and others.

286-90—Payne, G and S—Moosaji Esoofalli and others vs Rehmutbai and others—Nanu and H, and W and G.

31-92—H S Dikshit—Kassinath Balwant Rana vs Theodore Jackson Walash and others—Bicknell, M and M.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE STARLING.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

218-93—In person—Cowasji Cursetji Watchmaker vs Vadilal Jethachund.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

222-92—F P Pavri—Thakar Chogpal Jetha vs Thaker Jetha Dhunji—E Wilkin—Part heard.

Framji and M—In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Mahaboobshahi and Kulburga Mills Co., Ld. For the Bank of Bengal, Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan, Petitioner—Edgelow and G For Co., Craigie, L and O.

Long Causes.

359-92—In person—Bhikaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.

538-91—Mirza H K (for pauper)—Vithaldas Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K, and P G and S.

1-90—Bhaishunker and K—Dalsookram Hargowan vs Kumar Shri Samatsinghji—Nanu and H.

567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsingji vs Dalsookram Hurgowan—Bhaishunker and K.

510-92—Chalk W and S—Kitkabai and another vs Gujanand Dinjee and another—Bicknell M and M.

434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Coobarodas vs Junus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.

[illegible]—H S Dikshit—Joosubbhai [illegible] vs Sayed Abdool Kader Sha Kadiri and another—T A Bland.

89-93—Edgelow and S—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Prembai and another—Bicknell, M and M.

60-92—Tyabji and D—Maneckbai vs Thakersey Govindji—Mansukhlal, D and J.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 17.

Price, Maj, Madras, 9th Infy, from leave, from England.
Greany, Surgn-Capt, Madras, 5th Infy, H C, from furlough, from England.
Jones, Surgn-Capt, Bombay, 7th Bo Lanc, from leave, from England.
Winton, Lieut, Madras, R A, from leave, from England.
Eastwood, Lieut, Bombay, Baluch Battn, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 18.

Price, Maj, Madras, 9th Infy, to rejoin, to Thayetmyo.

JUNE 19.

Winton, Lieut, Madras, R A, on duty, to Bellary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th June.

1. The Colaba Rifle range will be at the disposal of the Bombay Light Horse and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Saturday next, the 24th instant. Class can be fired.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th June.

1. The Annual Report for the season 1892-93 can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears and the old pattern saddles should apply to Sergt.-Instructor Gosling.

By Order,
(Sd. T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 14.

The following officers, non-commissioned officers and men underwent a course of instruction at the recent classes held at the Lucknow and Umballa Gymnasia, and have qualified as shown below:—

Lucknow Gymnasium.

First class certificates—Capt H E Wise, 2nd Bn Derbyshire Regt; Privates R P Watson, A Jeffery and W Lowe, 16th Lancers; Acting Bombardier, W E Taylor, 34th Field Battery, Royal Artillery; Acting Bombadier P Tweddle, No 7 Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

Lce Sergt J G Smith, 1st Bn East Kent Regt; and Lce Corpl G Munro, 2nd Bn W Yorkshire Regt; Private G Whelen, 2nd Bn W Yorkshire Regt; Bugler D McCarthy and Lce Corporal J Baillie, 2nd Bn Scotish Rifles; Private W Pratt, 1st Bn East Lancashire Regt; Lce Corpls G Graves and C Longford, 1st Bn East Surrey Regt; Lce Corpls A Jackson, and W Lapham 1st Bn Rl West Kent Regt; Lce Corpl D McKeown, 1st Bn Royal Irish Fusiliers; Sowars Narayan Singh and Ram Kishan 2nd Bengal Lancers; Sowars Bhagwan Singh, and Mit Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Sowar Yakub Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry; Sowar Anantu, 11th Bl Lancers; Sepoys Shuibajan Dube, 1st Bengal Infantry; and Munesur Singh, 8th Bengal Infantry; Sepoys Ram Padarth Singh, and KulanjanSingh; 16th BengalInfantry; Sepoy PuranSingh, 31st Punjab Infantry; and SKair Singh, 45th Sikhs.

Second class certificates—Lieut F W Daniell, 8th Bengal Infantry; Lce Corpls W Nash, and A Occomore 5th Lancers; Lce Corpl G Phillips, 2nd Bn Royal West Surrey Regt; Corporal A H Dillon, 1st Bn East Kent Regt; Private J Martin, 2nd Bn West Yorkshire Regt; Private J Connors, 2nd Bn Royal Irish Regt; Lce Corpl F Ritchie, 1st Bn East Lancashire Regt; Lce Corpl C Dexter, 1st Bn East Surrey Regt; Lce Corpls H Bourne, W Fletcher and J Love 1st Bn Hampshire Regt; Lce Corpls C Relf, and A Hill, Rl West Kent Regt; Lce Corpl F Donnelly, 2nd Bn Highland L Infy; Lce Corpl E Harris, 2nd Bn Royal Munster Fusiliers; Sowar Sunder Singh, 5th Bengal Cavalry; Sewar Harnam Singh, 7 Bengal Cavalry; Sepoy Baldeo Khan, 12th Bengal Infantry; Sepoy Bakhtawar Singh, 31st Punjab Infantry.

Umballa Gymnasium.

First class certificates—Lce Corpl T Fraser, 2nd Bn Northumber land Fusiliers; Lce Corpl G Arrandale; 2nd Bn Northum berland Fusiliers; Corpl J Scott 2nd Bn King's Own Scottish Borderers; Private J Hill; 2nd Bn King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lce Corpl R Stevens, 2nd Bn Border Regt; Lce Corpls E Coleman and H B Mills, 2nd Bn Rl Sussex Regt; Lce Corpls A Tye, and T Kay, 2nd Bn Derbyshire Regt; Private J Harrison, 2nd Bn Manchester Regt; Corpl A Young, 2nd Bn Sea Highlanders; Corpl H Morgan, 1st Bn Gordon Highlanders; Lce Corpls C K Gilham, and Lce Corpl T Barclay, 1st Bn Gordon Highlanders; Lce Corpl W Fiddes, 2nd Bn A & S Highlanders; Corpl D Watt, 2nd Bn A & S Highlanders; Private A Parker, 3rd Bn Rifle Brigade; Sepoys Nanack, 20th Punjab Infantry; Gungaram, 25th Punjab Infantry; Kesar Singh, 28th Punjab Infantry; Ram Singh, 32nd Pioneers; Bichitr and Kehar Singh, 38th Dogras; Naick Bag Singh Gurung, 2-1st Goorkha Rifles; Sepoy Gangia Kamal, 2-1st Gurkha Rifles; Lce Naick Bhagilal Limbu, 2-4th Goorkha Rifles; Sepoy Hari Gurung, 1-5th Goorkha Rifles; Sowar Wariam Singh, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Sowar Isher Singh, Corps of Guides Cavalry; Lce Naick Khan Singh, No 4 Hazara Mountain Battery; Sepoy Said Akhmad, 4th Sikh Infy; Sepoy Pal Singh, 2nd Punjab Infantry; Sepoy Nadar, 4th Punjab Infantry: Sepoy Khem Singh, 4th Punjab Infantry; Dan Singh, 6th Punjab Infantry.

Second class certificate:—Lce Corpls T R Spencer, and T W Dellar, 18th Hussars; Actg Bomdr A J Sweeney, 8th Mountain Battery, R A; Lce Corpl G Smitten, 2nd Bn Royal Scots Fuslrs; Lce Corpl F Wilson, 2nd Bn Border Regiment; Lce Corpl A Smart, 2nd Bn Border Regiment; Lce Corpl W Jackson, 2nd Bn Derbyshire Regt; Lce Corpl A French, Middlesex Regt; Lce Corpl F Lynn, 2nd Bn Middlesex Regt; Private J Booker, 2nd Bn Manchester Regt; Lce Corpl J Cooke, 2nd Bn Seaforth Highlanders; Lce Corpl A Stephen, 1st Bn Gordon Highlanders; Private K Williams, 2nd Bn A and S Highlanders; Sergt F Meston, 2nd Bn A and S Highlanders; Sepoy Khazan Singh, 25th Punjab Infantry; Sepoy Indar Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry; Naick Mira Khan, 40th Pathans; Sepoy Rasul, 40 Pathans; Lce Naick Raghubir Thapa, 24th Goorkha Rifle Regt; Lce Naick Kalu Gurung, 2-4th Goorkha Rifle Regt; Sepoy Naru Bansi, 2-5th Goorkha Rifle Regt; Sepoy Kesar Singh, 4th Sikhs; Sepoy Sher Singh, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Attention is invited to the following Army Order dated 1st April 1893:—

Army Order 76. Recruiting Regulations. Corps of Cavalry. Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that in futnre the letters "p. s. c." will not be placed against an officer's name in the Army List until he has completed the practical course.

It having been brought to notice that for passengers proceeding from Umballa and stations north thereof to Mogul Sarai and stations below, and vice versa, the East Indian Railway offers greater conveniences than the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and, as the charges by either line are now the same, the Government of India have been pleased to sanction the sue of the East Indian Railway both by large and small bodies of troops and other military passengers.

With the approval of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colo R C R Clifford, C B. Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Col on the Staff, Sialkot, vice Col Swinley, on leave.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Capt E St C Pemberton, R E, to be a Company Commander, vice Capt W. A Cairnes, R E, reverted to the Imperial establishment.

21st Punjab Infantry.—Lieut F P James, East Surrey Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut G T Robinson, R A, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer, on probation.

Col G W N Rogers, Commanding Royal Irish Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 23rd July 1893, on completing his extended period of service in command of the battalion.

At the examinations held on the 28th March 1893 and following days, the undermentioned qualified as noted opposite their names:—

Capts A S Wedderburn, R A, J I Bonomi (2), 2nd Battn, Rl L Regt, and J D A T Lloyd, 2nd Battn, S W Borderers—Examination in (c) and (d), Section IX, paragraph 12, III, Queen's Regulations 1892. Qualified for the rank of Major.

Lieut the Hon'ble J G H H Beresford, 7th Hussars; Lieuts M H Courtenay, R A; H P Hancox, 2nd Battn, R I Fusiliers; O B Pritchard (3), 2nd Battn, Welsh Regt; A R Haworth-Booth (4), 1st Battn, Northamptonshire Regt; P Porter, 2nd Battn, Derbyshire Regt; H C F Scott, 2nd Battn, York L I; H S Langhorne, J G Baldwin and G R M Church, Royal Artillery—Examination in (c) and (d) Sec IX, p 12, II, Qn's Regulations, 1892. Qualified for the rank of Captain.

Lieuts F C Owen, G H Sanders and H G F Geary, Royal Artillery—Examination in (c) and (d), Sec IX, p 12, II Qn's Regulations, 1892.

Brevet-Major C J W Grant, V C, 12th Madras Infy; Capts H F Holland, 24th Bengal Infy; G F N Tinley (3), (4), (5), 1st Bo Lancers; E R Hartigan, 2nd Bo Infy; R H Light, 17th Bo Infy; S M Mason, (3), 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; and C V F Townshend, 1st Central I Horse; Lieuts C H F Binsteed (2), 1st Madras Lancers; C W Wilkieson, (3), (5), 4th Madras Infy; H T H Hay, (3), 11th Madras Infy; H St G Thomas (3), (5), 19th Madras Infy; G de S DeLisle (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), 3rd Bo Infy—Examination in Part II, paragraph 331, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

Surgn-Capt J F Donegan, H C Thurston, J W Cockerill, and C A Young, Army Medical Staff; and Major E F Jacob, North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles—Tactics as laid down for Capt in the Army Mily Law.

2nd Lieuts C Hitchcock, and E K Horsfall, N-W Railway Vol Rifles; Captain F D Bird, Madras Volr Guards—Tactics as laid down for Lts in the Army.

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The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

16th Lancers—Lieut and Actiog Paymaster H H P Deasy, for 6 months on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regt—Capt E C Hill, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battn, King's Royal Rifle Corps—2nd Lieut V H S Scratchley, for four months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Bengal Sappers and Minners—Capt J R B Sergeant, Royal Engrs, to Chamba and Kashmir, on private affairs.

18th Bengal Lancers—H H Cobbe, from the 26th July 1892 to the 15th Jan 1893, to Port Blair, on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

FOREIGN politics continue a prime topic for discussion in the French capital, and the French Press is still publishing violent attacks on Great Britain, which is accused of being the real disturbing element in the East, and of aiming at the overthrow of the French in that part of the world. The Paris Matin refuses to believe in the affected ignorance on the part of the British Foreign Office respecting the intentions of the French Government with regard to Siam. Lord Rosebury in London, as well as Lord Dnfferin in Paris, are perfectly well aware of all that is transpiring. France (it says) will accept no arbitration, no interference of any sort from England in the matter of the delimitation of her Indo-Chinese frontier. The Mekong is the limit of the present sphere of French influence, and upon this point there can be no discussion. As for the "designs" of France on Siam, all that is imagination on the part of "our neighbours," and merits no attention. Nevertheless, it is true that France is determined, at any cost, to maintain the absolute political neutrality of Siam, and whilst herself respecting the rights of that kingdom, will strenuously oppose any invasion on the part of any power of what has been called in England "the Indo-Chinese Afghanistan."

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DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., *Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.* "I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."
DR. WHITMORE, *Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.* "My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
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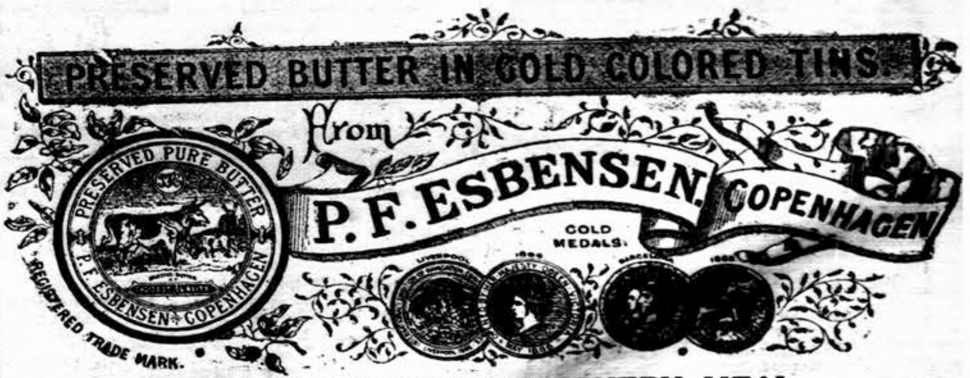

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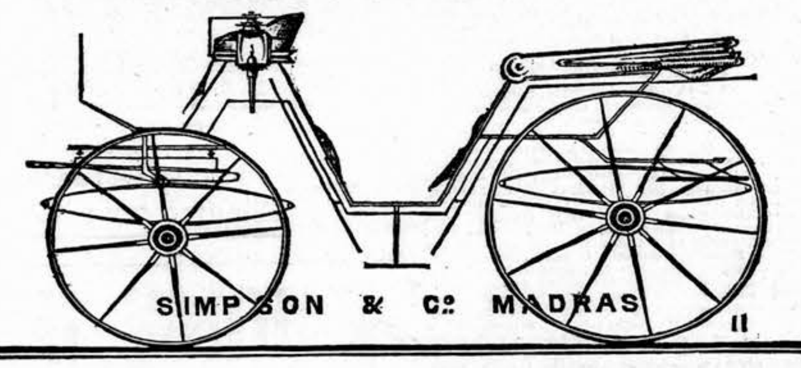

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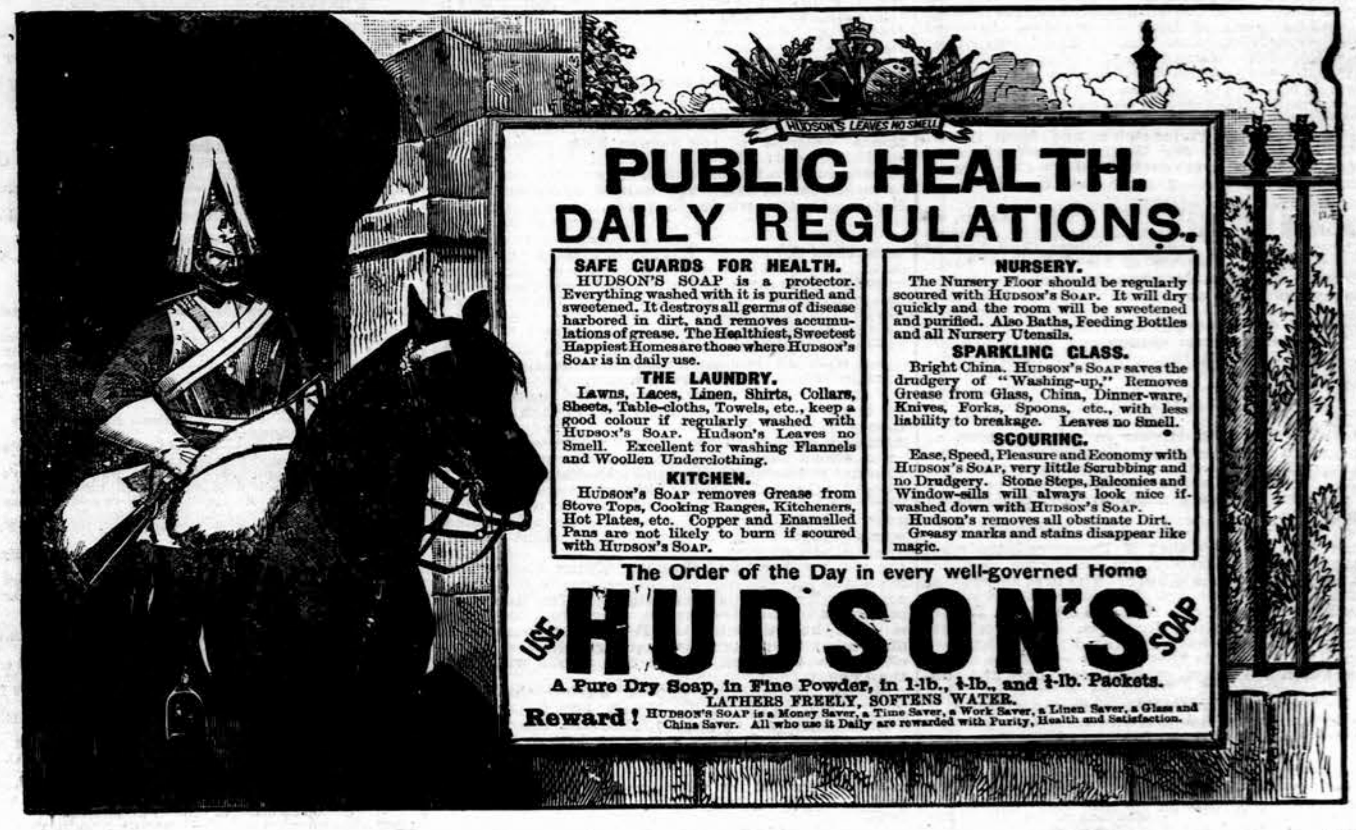

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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SUPERIOR to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.